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SHAKHNAZAROV CONTRASTS MILITARIZATION EFFORTS IN EAST, WEST

LD051850 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 30 May 80

[Talk by Georgiy Shakhnazarov, chairman of the Soviet Association of Political Science]

[Text] The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states approved in the Polish capital on 15 May stresses that the principle cause for the deterioration of the international situation is the activation of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemonism. This activation is in the selfish interest of the military industrial complex in the developed capitalist countries and, to a large extent, is their handiwork.

The term military industrial complex was coined by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower. Independent of how one would assess his political activity, one has to pay tribute to this man who, finding himself at the top of the U.S. military-political hierarchy, was able to understand and characterize with some accuracy the role played in U.S. political life by the big monopolies operating in the war business field.

These monopolies are also connected to part of the state apparatus, industry, science and technology and many other spheres which in one way or another serve the continuous military production line, or they support themselves. Scientists at the University of Pennsylvania correctly describe the military industrial complex in Congress--referring to the politicians who act as agents for the military businesses--as a source of the threat of war. The interests of the military industrial complex are, in short, inseparable from the interests of monopolist capital in its struggle against socialism and liberation movements, and in defence of its positions within (?internal) imperialist competition.

This is true, but the interests of the military industrial complex have their specific relative independence because they are oriented directly towards war, and preparations for war are the source of their existence, their cradle, if it can be described like that. This is how the well-known U.S. politician George (?Kennan) describes the situation:

All those who participate in the enormous torrent of military expenditures and gain by it have a personal interest. This refers not only to the industrialists who receive money, to the Pentagon buyers who receive arms and services but to all those who make something, thanks to the military orders. There are more than 2 million people involved and all of them are interested in perpetuating high military expenditures.

George (?Kennan) stresses an important, essential question. Thanks to the existence of similar selfish interests, enormous military expenditures become a kind of national economic drug addiction, a kind of habit that we can't kick quickly and easily over a period of several years, even if all the external justifications for it ceased to exist--even if the Soviet Union were to sink to the bottom of the ocean tomorrow.

Proof of the role played by the military industrial complex is its very active participation in the determination of U.S. foreign policy in Congress, as in practically all other areas of the political system, there is a permanent group of personnel who are maintained by military corporations.

Richard Barnet, director of the Washington Institute of Policy Studies, points out that one in five jobs in the United States depend directly or indirectly on the Defense Department; more than 20 percent of all highly-skilled blue-collar workers, and almost half of all scientists and technicians employed in private industry, receive their pay from the military.

It is from the military industrial complex, and the propaganda that it controls, that the most aggressive slogans emanate. The complex is prepared to go to any ends, including the risk of dragging the world into a military catastrophe. The similarity of these slogans to those that Beijing has been uttering for 2 decades is surprising. Mao Zedong's phrase, that world war is an appropriate means for establishing new regimes and that if, as a consequence of that war, half of humanity were to perish, the other half could build a happy life on the ruins of the old world, is well known. One might ask whether Western politicians are correct when they argue that the military threat comes as much from imperialism as from the revolutionary movement, since the latter tries to change the world, or is on the offensive and, notwithstanding its ultimate aims, is the instigator of uprisings and disturbances. In reality it is a question of the so-called ultra-revolutionary ideologies which do not reflect the true interests of the workers in their distorted ideological forms. A force which hopes to take charge of the future cannot be so indifferent to the threat of destruction of life and values as is Maoism.

The substitution of real interests with sham interests is a result of artificially linking nationalism with the practical needs of the petty-bourgeois in economically backward countries. As a result of trickery and self-deception, chauvinism becomes an illusory expression of these needs. The most surprising unmasking of this illusion is the ease with which the Chinese leadership moved from an ultra-left position to an ultra-right one. It is true that the current Chinese vice-premier, Deng Xiaoping, and his colleagues have no qualms about calling themselves revolutionaries, faithful followers of Mao's cause, while allying with imperialism and, moreover, with its most aggressive and reactionary circles.

Their lack of concern is no accident because the political nature of the ultra-revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary are the same. The principal interests backing the threat of war are the needs of monopolist capital to safeguard the capitalist system at any price, in particular the immediate profits the military industrial complex makes from the arms race.

Another cause of the military threat is the nationalism of the petty bourgeois pseudo-revolutionaries who speculate on the real needs of the developing countries and engender bigpower hegemonism. Pointing out the sources of the military threat and encouraging world public opinion to fight energetically against it, the member states of the Warsaw Pact are presenting fresh initiatives to prevent a further worsening of the international situation and to delay a fresh round in the arms race. The peaceful nature of consistent socialist foreign policy is determined by the very nature of the new society and by the absence in this society of classes and social groups interested in a growth of militarism.

It is true that bourgeois political scientists try to prove that socialism also has its analogous military political complex, to that existing in imperialist states, but these claims do not stand up to criticism. In the first place the channeling of efforts and resources into military needs is a total contradiction of the very idea of socialist construction and the need to concentrate resources on a program of multifaceted and broad construction. Only the vital need to defend the revolution against imperialist interventionists obliged the young Soviet Republic to begin to build an army. Only necessity drives the USSR, and the other countries of the socialist community, to concern themselves with the strengthening of their defensive capacity. Without imperialism socialism would not have spent a single kopek on it. Expenditures only on defense and the minimum necessary are the principles of the socialist military policy.

There is another important aspect of the problem related to this which could be described as the function of defending peace through socialist military might. The prohibition, under the threat of punishment and imprisonment, of all militarist propaganda, the proclamation of peace as the aim of the state and one of the most important ideals of communism and the education of people in the spirit of friendship and fraternity between all peoples, are proof that the army is not preparing for aggression but only to defend the homeland and universal peace.

Finally, the most important thing is that in socialism there is no social stratum which may make special gains from the militarization effort. This stratum can not be formed by either the people working in military industries or by members of the armed forces for the simple reason that the source of its means of existence is not exclusively connected with the military. In a situation in which there is no unemployment, and where there exists an apparent constant need for labor and material resources to fulfill the creative tasks of socialist construction, men and resources of the military sector may be channeled in a relatively short period of time into the aims of peaceful development.

Referring to the advantages of socialism and communism over capitalism Karl Marx stressed that the new society is destined to put an end to militarism once and for all and to guarantee eternal peace on earth. This idea is really given material form in the international policy of the socialist states.

CONCLUSION OF TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD060755 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The international conference investigating Washington's aggressive action against Iran has ended in Tehran. It was attended by 50 countries, including the Soviet Union. The conference was shown documents proving that the United States carried out subversive acts against Iran and attempted to suppress the Iranian revolution. In his closing speech at the conference, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said that the issue of the American hostages was used by President Carter as an element of his home policy. He underlined that in view of this Iran was unable to resolve the issue acting alone.

U.S. REFUSES TO SUPPORT UN RESOLUTION AGAINST ISRAEL

LD060800 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 6, TASS--The United States has again demonstrated full support for the Israeli policy of terror on the occupied Arab lands, by refusing to vote at the Security Council for the resolution denouncing the attempt at the lives of three Palestinian mayors a few days ago. The resolution approved by 14 votes denounces Tel Aviv's measures to change the physical and demographical composition of the Palestinian lands in order to annex them in the final account and points to the unlawful character of the establishment of Israeli settlements on these lands. In the document it is stressed that Tel Aviv's policy and practices are a "serious obstacle to attaining a comprehensive, fair and durable peace in the Middle East. The Security Council urged all states not to give Israel any aid that can be used directly in connection with the settlements on the occupied lands.

As was stressed at the Security Council's meeting, the U.S. administration which gives Israel extensive political and financial support must bear along with Israel, the responsibility for the attempt at the lives of three Palestinian mayors.

VANCE CRITICIZES 'VACILLATIONS' IN RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD052226 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 6, TASS--Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who resigned from the post in protest against Washington's recent subversive action in Iran described as dangerous the "new nostalgia" of the United States for the times when it could resort to military ventures without caution and strongly criticized the sharp vacillations of the administration in its relations with the Soviet Union.

Speaking in Harvard University, Cyrus Vance specifically urged the United States administration to conduct an even course with regard to the Soviet Union and to keep from bouts of hysteria. He stressed that the United States should take every measure to seek restricting the rivalry between the two great powers. Cyrus Vance noted that such an aim can be achieved on the basis of the policy of patience, stability, clarity and constancy.

He said that the United States must not resort to the policy of "military solution" of international problems. Reliance on military might, attempts to replace diplomacy with it "are diverting our energies" from constructive quests, and mean a fallacy which will inevitably lead to blunders and, possibly, to a disaster, he stressed.

ZAMYATIN ANALYSES DECLINE OF, PROSPECTS FOR USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

AU041130 Prague TRIBUNA No 21 in Czech of 21 May 80 p 15

[Article by Leonid Zamyatin: "To Restore the Atmosphere of Detente and Trust"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Perhaps never in the past 15 years have Soviet-American relations been subject to such severe tests and there has never been such strain in them as there is now. What has caused the turnabout in American policy? Why is Carter determined--for selfish interests--to do anything to escalate international tension? The Western press seeks the explanation in difficulties made by the Congress, for example in the attempts by some senators to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty. But what has the administration itself done for the approval of the treaty by the Senate?

Step by step the White House beat the retreat before the vociferous adversaries of Soviet-American agreements, submitting one project for the feverish production of new weapons after another, claiming that this would make ratification easier. And in the end feverish armament in the United States started with full speed. In the tasks mentioned by the U.S. President in his State of the Union Message, the limitation of strategic offensive weapons was shifted to the last place.

J. Carter's Unfulfilled Promises

And what about the NATO decision to deploy about 600 medium-range missiles in Western Europe, which, being closer to the Soviet border, makes them a strategic weapon, a matter that upsets the existing balance of forces in Europe? It is clear that the Carter administration knew very well that by doing this it was violating the key principle on which all the negotiations of the past years rest--the principle of equality and equal security.

Carter's new military program gives an unprecedented increase to America's military potential, and, of course, also to military expenditure. Instead of reducing military expenditure as Carter promised prior to his election, he--on the contrary--caused a growth of the military budget unprecedented in the country's history. According to the American concept, "contentious questions" have to be resolved not through negotiations which take into consideration the positions of the negotiating parties, but through the use of force.

According to another version the American press explains the current, mostly emotional reaction of the U.S. Government to the topical political events by the pre-election atmosphere. All political campaigns allegedly imprint their brand upon the general U.S. political atmosphere and influence the behavior of both officials and private persons.

A public opinion poll has really shown that J. Carter entered this year's election campaign for the presidential office as a candidate with little popularity. In the 3 years of his presidency a total of 227 of his election promises--that is more than one third--remain unfulfilled. Among the unfulfilled ones are major problems that affect the voters most: runaway inflation and rising prices, tangible devaluation of the dollar, marked growth of unemployment and further aggravation of the energy crisis.

But is it possible to justify the White House's attempts to escalate international tension and create crisis situations in the world in order to shift to the background the internal problems of the United States that are difficult to resolve? "WEST EUROPE RIGHTLY DOES NOT WISH DETENTE TO BE JEOPARDIZED," IS THE CONCLUSION OF THE BRITISH SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, AND THAT CONCLUSION IS NOT AN ISOLATED ONE. POLITICIANS IN FRANCE, THE FRG, AND EVEN IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE EXPRESSED SIMILAR VIEWS. However, in the interest of objectivity we have to say that statements to the contrary can also be heard, arising from "solidarity" with the "senior partner." Of course, thinking with someone else's head is very dangerous. Detente is very important to the European countries, because of their geographical position for one thing, because they are the closest to the line dividing the two military blocs. They have experienced all the horrors of war and their nations know best that an acceptable alternative to detente simply does not exist. Therefore it is advisable to forego rash actions one would be sorry for later.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can evict one another from the globe. Despite the differences in ideology, social systems and traditions they have to live side by side.

No one can doubt the readiness and determination of the Soviet Union to strive for a political solution of all problems arising between these two countries. We do not keep it a secret that we stand at the side of nations fighting for their social and national liberation and that we view their struggle as just. However, if a rotten regime in some country collapses and independence sets in there is certainly no "Moscow's hand" involved. Transformations such as those in Iran or Afghanistan come to fruition only on native soil. To ascribe them to "Moscow's conspiracy" amounts to deceiving oneself and the public. TO DENY REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES WOULD MEAN DENYING THE LEGITIMACY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ITSELF, WHICH EMERGED AS A STATE FROM AN ANTICOLONIAL REVOLUTION, FROM BATTLES AGAINST BRITISH DOMINATION.

Emphasizing Reason

The U.S. administration knows this very well. The complications are called forth by its inability or refusal to understand a simple truth: Equality in international affairs means real equality, parity in the correlation of forces means real parity, equal security means really equal security.

How would the U.S. administration and those who make propaganda in America react if the Soviet Union came up with a 5-year or 10-year program of war preparations intended to insure for it "the leading role in the world" on the basis of military strength "matched by nothing in the world"? Or what kind of face would the United States make if the Soviet Union claimed the right to set up and maintain an unbroken chain of military bases around the United States, even directly at its borders, as the United States does vis-a-vis the Soviet Union? The answer is clear. It follows from President Carter's words that the United States is "particularly sensitive" to any outside threat (even if it be non-existent--L.Z.) and that others, including the Soviet Union, must respect that.

But why does not, in fact, the United States have to respect the sensitiveness of others? Or does the U.S. President assume that since the Soviet Union lost 20 million people in the last world war it has become less sensitive to an outside threat, moreover to a threat which is not invented but real?

ANY POLICY IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY WHICH REJECTS IN ESSENCE THIS PRINCIPLE AND RESERVES FOR ONE OF THE TWO PARTNERS PRIORITY RIGHTS. IT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY TO CLAIM THE LICENCE TO DECLARE WITHOUT ANY FUSS FIRST ONE PART, THEN ANOTHER PART OF THE WORLD SOMEWHERE AT THE OTHER END OF THE GLOBE--AND IN THE VICINITY OF SOVIET BORDERS--AS "A SPHERE OF VITAL INTERESTS" OF THE UNITED STATES.

To insure security it is possible to employ two methods: to place steadily increasing emphasis on strength--which can constitute only a seeming solution in today's situation--or on reason. The Soviet Union is in favor of the second option and asserts everything that leads to lessening, but preferably to notably limiting the military confrontation, as was clearly said by L.I. Brezhnev in his election speech.

THE EMPHASIS ON STRENGTH AND WEAPONS, WHICH ARE REGARDED AS A PANACEA AGAINST CHANGES, AND THE RAISING OF ONE'S OWN INTERESTS ABOVE THE PARTNER'S INTERESTS IN NEGOTIATIONS ARE THE REASON WHY SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS HAVE BEEN STAGNATING AND EVEN REVERSING IN THE LAST FEW YEARS. Let us add that the United States is breaking valid agreements and accords that were signed by top American representatives and is persuading its allies to do the same.

It is not today that the United States has started to back away from cooperation with the USSR. It is enough to mention the Middle East where it rejected cooperation with the USSR and resorted to separate dealings that have not and could not bring peace to this part of the world. Even in the economic sphere where the principle of mutual advantage has its most tangible manifestation Carter's administration has cast Soviet-American relations decades backward. It also crushes contacts between the people. Thereby Carter wants to isolate the Americans from the Soviet Union by some sort of an "iron curtain of sanctions." Such facts elicit doubts about the reliability of the United States as a partner.

The Soviet Union surely can manage without the transactions that have been thwarted by the attitude of Carter's administration. For more than 60 years our economy has been self-reliant and the White House knows it. THEREFORE, IF THE WHITE HOUSE BEHAVES AS IT DOES IT MEANS THAT IT IS AIMING AT CONFRONTATION WITH ALL ITS CONSEQUENCES. In the attempt to encircle the Soviet Union by hostile forces Carter's administration even more openly assents to the whims and aspirations of the Beijing leaders. In the past months Washington has been provoking one crisis after another to aggravate Soviet-American relations and to bring about tension in them. The latest of them is the Afghan crisis.

For a year and a half weapons have been streaming across the territory of Pakistan and CIA officers along with Chinese advisers have been training armed mercenary gangs, practically in Pakistani garrisons. To this day Pakistan has been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan and its people. It must be considered that the vital interests of the USSR in Afghanistan are surely no less than U.S. interests due to the fact that Afghanistan is located directly at the southern Soviet border whereas the United States is at a distance of many thousand kilometers.

Washington Knows the USSR's Peace-Loving Intentions

Carter's administration is dispatching military shipments to Pakistan and China for the mercenaries to enable an escalation of the aggression against Afghanistan. And it is an American aggression, supported by the Beijing leadership, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. It is nothing else but an external interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. While the West harps on the assertion about "the Soviet Union's military invasion of Afghanistan" only an extremely short-sighted politician can fail to differentiate between the cause and the consequence.

IF THE UNITED STATES WISHED PEACE IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD IT WOULD SUFFICE IF THE U.S. PRESIDENT ISSUED AN ORDER TO STOP ASSAULTS ON AFGHAN TERRITORY, TO DISCONTINUE SHIPMENTS OF WEAPONS AND TO ABOLISH MERCENARIES' BASES--SIMPLY AN ORDER TO HALT ALL FORMS OF INTERFERENCE AIMED AGAINST THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE. THE CAUSES THAT PROMPTED THE AFGHAN LEADERSHIP TO REQUEST THE SOVIET UNION FOR HELP WOULD THEN CEASE TO EXIST.

One of my Western acquaintances admitted to me recently that Washington knows well the Soviet Union's peace-loving intentions and that it understands that Karmal's government safeguards the necessary internal stability in Afghanistan and pursues a moderate and sensible policy in the sphere of social transformations and that the Soviet Union's objective is to protect Afghanistan against an invasion from the outside. However, he frankly said that on the wave of American chauvinism and in the noise of anti-Soviet hysteria Carter can get the voters' votes and that he intends to fan this wave and to present the Soviet Union's activity as an attack against the "vital interests" of the United States in the Persian Gulf and in southwest Asia.

The bellicose concepts that have acquired the upper hand in certain U.S. circles give rise to serious concern. One blow after another is being delivered to the policy of detente. It is necessary to defend it by political and economic means. It is necessary to stop the development of events dangerous to peace, it is necessary to return international relations to negotiations and to the limitation of feverish armament. THE NATIONS HOLD THE PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE THAT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE LAST DECADE TOO DEAR TO RENOUNCE IT MERELY BECAUSE CARTER WANTS TO EARN SOME SORT OF POPULARITY AMONG A SEGMENT OF AMERICAN VOTERS.

In the seventies many states, especially the Soviet Union and other European countries such as France, the FRG and Italy, by joining forces, succeeded in preventing the orientation toward an exacerbation of the situation in the world, toward an escalation of the threat of war. International life began to take the direction of peaceful co-existence and of the search for ways to solve controversial issues not by force but through negotiations. That created an atmosphere favorable for detente and contributed to strengthening trust among nations.

As L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech on 22 February, against the "doctrine" of war hysteria and feverish armament we put the doctrine of the consistent struggle for peace and security in the world. Just as in the seventies, in the eighties too we are striving to deepen the process of detente and not to destroy it. We are in favor of limiting armament, not for its escalation. We are in favor of drawing nations closer to each other and of their mutual understanding, not for their artificial alienation and hostility.

EUROPE RESISTS U.S. ATTEMPTS TO FUEL 'ANTIDETENTE'

LD051011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 80 p 5

[May Podklyuchnikov article: "Pressure Again"]

[Text] When making important political statements diplomats are fulfilling the instructions they receive from their capitals. It is from precisely this viewpoint that political commentators have assessed simultaneous statements by two U.S. ambassadors--in Portugal and the Netherlands. In both cases audiences heard mainly one and the same hackneyed selection of words: "the Soviet threat;" "the danger of aggression from the Russians;" "maintaining a powerful European-U.S. alliance." The U.S. State Department is obviously carrying out a new action for which the codename "operation ambassadors" would be suitable. Reserves designed to serve the same aim--forcing the West European countries to march in step with the United States along the path of undermining detente--are being brought in.

The present U.S. administration has already expended great efforts to attain this goal. By the "arm-twisting" method it has succeeded in imposing on NATO members an annual increase in their military budgets. The decision to produce new medium-range U.S. missiles and so forth and to deploy them in West Europe has been "forced through" NATO organs. However, the efforts to fuel "antidetente" are not producing the results on which their initiators were counting.

Detente has taken deep root in Europe. Our continent's states are developing economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties among themselves. Their benefit is obvious and palpable. The peoples value the fruits of detente and are reluctant to let them be trampled underfoot by the transatlantic militarists. It is not for nothing that the statements by the U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands had a special place for attacks on "lucrative relations" with the socialist countries.

A meeting was held in Washington recently between French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet and U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie. Officially the content of the talks has not been revealed. However, the U.S. side admitted that "no agreement was reached on a single key issue between the sides." Francois-Poncet explained: "Europe and the United States occupy different geographical and political positions and there is nothing unnatural in the fact that their views do not coincide."

Now to all appearances a new round of U.S. pressure is looming on the horizon. Pentagon chief H. Brown is going to Europe to take part in the work of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. Britain, Norway and the FRG are on the itinerary. The U.S. press notes that the aim of the trip is to exert pressure on the allies again to ensure the further buildup of NATO's military potential and in particular the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

However the U.S. politicians, diplomats and military may try, they cannot conceal the fact that the intrigues of U.S. political strategists are in at variance with the vital interests of the West European peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS U.S. PIQUE AT EUROPEAN PLANS FOR MIDEAST

LD051019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 1 June TASS--In an interview with U.S. television President J. Carter has warned the United States' West European allies "not to interfere" in Near East settlement process. If they do interfere, he said, "we will not allow any actions in the United Nations" on their part. "We have the right to veto," Carter said, "and I will not hesitate to use this right if necessary to preserve Camp David." Reports that the West European countries intend to submit to the UN Security Council for examination a resolution confirming the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and officially recognizing the PLO has angered the White House.

London, 1 June--Washington's harsh outcry directed against the U.S. allies in Europe obviously embarrassed a British Foreign Office spokesman, who refused even to comment on the U.S. President's statement. Yet the British press is writing openly of the grave disagreements between the United States and West Europe on the question of a Near East settlement. The newspapers recall in particular the statement made in March this year in the House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. In particular he said: "It would be a big mistake to suppose that the achievement of a settlement in the Near East is possible without taking into account the PLO."

It is no secret that the United States has brought the matter of a Near East settlement to a hopeless impasse. Indeed it was not seeking a real settlement. The Camp David farce was played out by Washington for one purpose--creating favorable conditions for reinforcing and expanding the U.S. military presence in the Near East. The practical results of this policy can be seen: The United States is already using Egyptian territory as an operations base for carrying out acts of piracy against sovereign Iran.

In seeking to safeguard their economic and political interests and the stability of deliveries of Near East oil to West Europe, the leaders of the EEC countries have decided to undertake a new initiative to settle the crisis.

New York, 1 June--The New York TIMES reports that French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet, who is in the United States, has said that despite the Americans' admonishments the United States' European allies will come out with a definite initiative on the Near East in the next few weeks with a view to satisfying the Palestinians' aspirations. He said that the new U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie had resolutely objected to this. J. Francois-Poncet said that the European leaders will meet in Venice 11-12 June to discuss the measures to be taken in connection with the Near East situation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: U.S. ADMITS 'ARMED INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD050905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Washington, 31 May TASS--The United States has openly admitted that it is giving support to armed gangs carrying out aggression against the Afghan people, a prominent State Department employee, who asked not to be named, stated at a press conference: "We are striving to help them in every way we can. But I cannot discuss all the methods we are using."

Commenting on this statement by a high-ranking official spokesman, AP stresses that his statement is the most open ever made by the administration concerning American support for the enemies of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The American press has already written repeatedly about specific facts in the "undeclared war" which the United States has unleashed in conjunction with its underlings in China, Pakistan and Egypt against the legitimate Afghan Government with a view to preventing the implementation of progressive transformations in that country.

According to American press reports the U.S. administration has entrusted the CIA with the task of supplying weapons to mercenary gangs in Pakistan.

In accordance with a program personally approved by Carter, deliveries of firearms, antitank facilities and even surface-to-air missiles to the anti-Afghan gangs have been considerably increased. There is a network of recruiting centers on U.S. territory, where inveterate cutthroats are collected to be sent into Afghanistan. Nor is there any secrecy about the actions of the U.S. special services, which are engaged in training terrorist gangs in many camps in Pakistan, from where they are sent into Afghanistan to sow death among the civilian population.

These facts, backed up by the State Department spokesman's statement, confirm that Washington is carrying out flagrant armed interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state--Afghanistan.

ARMS SUPPLIES TO THAILAND DISCUSSED WITH SAWETSILA

LD051206 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The United States is to increase supplies of arms to Thailand. This is the result of talks held in Washington between the American leaders and the Thai foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila. Now this analysis by our observer, Igor Bestuzhev. This is what he writes:

To begin with a reminder of the report issued 4 months ago. Quoting American diplomatic circles the French news agency reported in February that this year the level of arms supplies from the United States to Thailand will be four times higher than last year. It is now clear that the increase will be even greater. At the moment 90 percent of military equipment in Thailand is of American manufacture. The United States is increasing arms supplies to other ASEAN nations as well.

Deputy State Secretary for East Asia and the Pacific Richard Holbrook made lavish promises on this score earlier this year during his tour of the capitals of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines. There is faithful action on the promises. Besides that the American administration is out to make its partners in the ANZUS alliance, and primarily Australia, send more and more arms to the ASEAN nations. These efforts of Washington are yielding results.

What is the explanation of this policy of the United States and Australia? Neither the government spokesman nor the media of the two countries make any secret of this. They justify their military assistance to the ASEAN countries, above all to Thailand, by an alleged threat to those countries. They claim the threat comes from Vietnam and Kampuchea.

How do these claims tally with, say, the results of the recent visit to Thailand and Malaysia by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach? During that visit an agreement was reached to solve existing differences step by step peacefully.

Vietnam also showed sincere interest in developing good-neighbor friendly relations with all countries and regions, and their readiness to cooperate with them could turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and prosperity.

The current anti-Vietnamese campaign in the United States and Australia does not tally indeed with the peace-minded actions of Vietnam and Kampuchea. For this reason, apparently both Washington and Canberra prefer to keep silent about these actions. They prefer obviously to [word indistinct] the fact that Vietnam made repeated peaceful initiatives to reduce tension in the region on earlier occasions as well, and that Kampuchea has been following a similar process. The joint policy of the two countries along this direction has already improved the political climate and promoted peace in the region. Where is the hitch then?

The point is Washington does not like the reduction of tension in the region. In a bid to disrupt the beneficial process, the United States and Australia are flooding the ASEAN nations with arms.

BILL REDUCES CIA ACCOUNTABILITY TO CONGRESS

LD051053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "They Have Thrown the Pike Back in the River..."]

[Text] So, the White House's almost year-long campaign to end congressional control over covert CIA operations can be considered to have ended. The House of Representatives has approved a bill which makes provisions for the number of U.S. congressional committees which the CIA is obliged to give prior warning of planned espionage activities to be reduced from eight to two. A similar decision has been adopted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Commenting on this decision a New York TIMES editorial pointed out sarcastically that the widely publicized "regulations" for the U.S. intelligence services "died in Congress" before they were even born. Born instead was "an indulgence for the CIA" to indulge in any dirty tricks about which, it follows from the House of Representatives' decision, it need not even inform Congress if the President decides that "prior notification" would conflict with "national security" considerations.

The section of the U.S. bourgeois press which for years has been indignant that the CIA has become an "invisible government" was clearly too late with its lamentations over the untimely demise of the "regulations" governing the intelligence services. The New York TIMES writes that "CIA Director Turner has sanctioned the use of journalists as spies when he saw fit," without regard for any "regulations." The members of the committees to which the CIA was supposed to report were, judging from the U.S. press, assigned a "bystander's" role--the real intelligence "game" was played as a duet by the CIA and the White House, as a rule ignoring Congress. This was graphically demonstrated during the events in Iran--both preceding the overthrow of the shah's regime and also just recently: in the course of the preparation and staging of the provocative operation to "rescue" the U.S. hostages. Congress still does not know what the real aims of this operation were.

Only after the event was Congress informed of the extensive CIA operations to train and arm Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs. It is clear that all the restrictions remained on paper and that the attempts to apply them ended in the same way as the trial of the pike in Krylov's well-known fable. The "pike" which goes by the name of the CIA was thrown back in the river. [i.e. its "punishment" was no punishment at all]

CONGRESS BOOSTS 'SUBVERSIVE' BROADCASTING TO USSR

LD051147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Nikonov: "The United States: Poisoners of the Air"]

[Text] In an excess of anti-Soviet frenzy the U.S. administration has sharply activated its subversive propaganda activity against the Soviet Union, impudently ignoring the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In accordance with the recommendations of the National Security Council, in particular Brzezinski, the "architect of confrontation," the "program of radio sabotage" initially announced by President Carter in 1977 has been considerably expanded and supplemented. The main emphasis is placed on "improving the efficiency" of the poisoners of the air which belong to the CIA--Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. In the current fiscal year \$93.9 million has been earmarked for the needs of these subversive centers. Supporting the administration's provocative designs, the House Foreign Affairs Committee recently voted the allocation of a further \$3 million to Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. In the next fiscal year the funds for the instruments of fueling international tension are planned to reach \$113.5 million.

Washington's satellites--Egypt and Israel, which have agreed to the construction of U.S. relay stations on their territories--have also been involved in the dirty work of disseminating anti-Sovietism.

NIKOLAYEV ON ACTIVITIES OF DEPORTED U.S. CITIZENS

LD041109 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 31 May 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word P. Nikolayev article on the activities in Moldavia of two American Jewish citizens from New York, named as Jay (Shupek) and Arlene (Mendl), deported from the USSR after being arrested for taking covert photographs "outside one of our major enterprises" and engaging in "agitation" for the emigration of Soviet Jews as "emissaries of one of the numerous U.S. Zionist organizations." The article gives details of the couple's activities, cites indignant reactions from certain Soviet Jews approached, and attacks in passing "refuseniks" who provide "slandorous information" used by Zionist propaganda and--cited as a specific instance--President Carter in his Olympic boycott campaign.

PRC INITIATES NEW ROUND OF ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD051341 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5, TASS--Beijing has started a new round of malicious anti-Soviet propaganda. In answer to the history-making initiatives permeated with concern for peace, which were put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member states, in answer to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community for halting the slipping down to cold war, for giving fresh impulses to the process of detente, the Beijing propaganda is broadening the provocative campaign, whose main aim is to try to discredit the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy line, to prevent the development of positive processes in relations between states with different social systems and put up new obstacles in the way of international cooperation. Suffice it to say, that the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO alone published more than 250 anti-Soviet articles and stories in May.

The fashion for this campaign hostile to the USSR and all peace-loving forces is set by the official speeches of Chinese leaders. In doing so, they use not only their own anti-Soviet propositions and stories concocted in Beijing, but also willingly borrow absurd inventions about "Soviet menace," "Moscow's growing aggressiveness," etc. from the most reactionary figures of the imperialist powers.

Calls are incessantly addressed to the West for strengthening a "united anti-hegemonic front" and toughening its policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Thus, Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Geng Biao broadly used his visit to the USA for publicizing Beijing's instigatory ideas. He openly urged Washington to give a "strategic answer" to the Soviet Union's strategic challenge. Official statements are made now and then that China "will not keep aloof from the joint struggle" against the Soviet Union, that it is "determined to tirelessly wage together with the peoples of other countries of the world, including the American people" this struggle. Distorting the very essence of the USSR's internationalist policy, Deng Xiaoping repeated Mao Zedong's proposition that the Soviet Union is allegedly not a socialist, but a social-imperialist state." [quote mark as received]

Simultaneously, Beijing is increasing its propaganda attacks against the socialist community, which have, obviously toughened after the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw. In unison with the mendacious bourgeois propaganda, Beijing is intimidating Western Europe with the alleged "Moscow menace," and to the accompaniment of all sorts of anti-Soviet inventions is calling upon NATO "to remain vigilant," is advocating the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, an increase in the military budgets of the USA and its allies.

Anti-Sovietism is accompanied with an unbridled campaign against Cuba and Vietnam, against the fraternal cooperation of the socialist states.

In spreading the idea of "impossibility" to improve relations between the USSR and the PRC, the Beijing propagandists are importunately trying to assure the West, in the first place the U.S. imperialists, that China is a "reliable" partner. But the mendacious and sordid in its essence Beijing propaganda is also marked by overtures made to the West, by means of which the Beijing hegemonists hope to pave the ground for the materialisation of their own expansionist ambitions.

HUA TALKS 'LANGUAGE OF ANTI-SOVIETISM' IN JAPAN

LD041207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "The Rightists' Needless Fears"]

[Text] Tokyo, 30 May--Beijing is actively using official, political, business and nationalist circles in Japan to spread slander against the Soviet Union and to propagandize war and the arms race. Anti-Soviet fabrications and calls for a buildup of military strength are eagerly seized on by the Tokyo press and Japan's other mass media, which with the authorities' approval have noticeably stepped up their campaign of hostility toward the Soviet Union. But this is still not enough for the Beijing leaders.

The latest example of this are the statements and comments made by PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng during his visit to Japan and his talks with Prime Minister M. Ohira. Talking in the language of anti-Sovietism, he chatted amiably over breakfast with former Prime Minister K. Tanaka, although the latter is universally known as a criminal and has connections with I. Kodama, leader of Japan's rightists. The Chinese premier also made use of local television to repeat his fabrications and slander against the Soviet Union.

This behavior seems to have been a great hit with his hosts. Bearing in mind Hua Guofeng's statement that China is ready to remove all barriers to foreign capital investment, they assured him that they will continue to help in the implementation of the "socialist modernization" program and to develop trade and economic cooperation.

Everyday Hua Guofeng is guarded by 44,000 policemen. Such heavy security, it was reported on the eve of the visit, is necessary in order to protect him against attack by rightists supposedly afraid that China is trying to "communize" Japan. They need not be afraid. The rightists can relax, even rejoice. Hua Guofeng speaks their language.

Ganshin Comment

LD051157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshi article under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Beijing's Importunities"]

[Text] On the eve of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Tokyo there was much speculation in the Japanese press concerning the nature of the forthcoming talks. The country's public followed with concern China's intensifying attempts to draw Tokyo into the stream of its anti-Soviet, hegemonist policy and push Japan away from the positions of a balanced approach in relations with its neighbors, and sharply criticized Beijing's interference in internal affairs by means of kindling chauvinist, militarist sentiments. The communique on the results of Hua Guofeng's talks with Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira, and also the speech delivered by the Chinese visitor on Japanese radio and television, confirmed that these fears are justified.

First and foremost it should be stressed that against the background of the anti-Soviet hysteria which has recently intensified sharply in the West, Hua Guofeng did not stint his remarks with a view to convincing Tokyo of the need for active assistance in knocking together a "broad international front for the struggle against social imperialism"--as is known, that is what China calls the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Japanese newspapers note, Beijing's desire to implement in this way the Japanese-Chinese agreements achieved formerly, in order to strengthen solidarity between the United States, China and Japan, is becoming increasingly evident.

Japan's role in the future alliance, in Hua Guofeng's opinion, must be determined not only by the country's economic and political weight, but also by relevant changes in its military policy, the main feature of which, it is proposed, would be a significant increase in the country's military might. This is not the first time that calls for an increase in Japan's defense potential have been heard from the lips of Chinese leaders. Encouraging the growth of militarist sentiments in the country and calling for the doubling of its military budget, China's leaders make no secret of their interest in turning Japan into a military superpower.

At the same time Beijing clearly calculates that its exhortations on the alleged "Soviet threat" will prompt certain circles in Tokyo, Washington and the capitals of certain West European states to approach its own military ambitions with greater "understanding." The idea of the modernization of China's Armed Forces with Western help is invariably present at talks held by Chinese envoys of various ranks with their Western partners. In this respect Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan was no exception. Moreover it is accompanied by persistent efforts by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is now in the United States, to obtain from the Washington administration an extension of the list of so-called "dual-purpose equipment," and also by Japanese-American-West European talks on a significant slackening of restrictions on exports of strategic goods to the PRC.

It is quite obvious that Beijing's strategic designs involving whipping up international tension and the continued universal arms race are not in accordance with the national interests of either Japan or other countries. Attempts to use the "China card" could lead to unpredictable consequences, will damage the cause of peace and are capable at any moment of turning against those who are striving to take part in this dubious "game."

'INDEPENDENT' WORLD ROLE BEST SUITS JAPANESE INTERESTS

LD051413 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June 1980 publishes on page 6 under the headline "On the Border Between Decades" a 2,200-word article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov. The article discusses Japan's economic development over the past 25 years and its foreign trade, noting that "dependence on international trade has long been its weak spot," and then describes labor relations in the country. Going on to describe Japan's "new economic strategy," which consists in "the preferential development of science-intensive production facilities while holding back energy-intensive and materials-intensive sectors" and in exporting production facilities to turn Japan into a design bureau and assembly shop where units and components from overseas branches would arrive," Ovchinnikov concludes:

"Talk of the new economic strategy forces every sensible Japanese who holds dear his national interests to think also about political strategy. The present border between the decades recalls with new force the specific features of the Japanese economy; the fact that a country dependent on foreign ties must be vitally interested in an atmosphere of international trust and multilateral cooperation on a stable long-term basis. It is no accident that the word 'diversification' has become fashionable in Japan. The critical points of the seventies have shown how risky it is to put all your eggs in one basket. The defeat the ruling Liberal Democratic Party suffered in parliament recently reflected in particular growing dissatisfaction with one-sided orientation toward Washington.

"Having now become a leading industrial power, Japan could play an increasingly independent and positive role in the world arena and promote the normalization of the international situation. It is precisely this political course which would accord most with the specific features of this island country and its national interests.

"However, there are both internal and external forces which are pushing Japan onto a different path. They include chauvinist circles which see national greatness only in the buildup of military might. They include Washington, which is seeking to make Tokyo an active accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the Far and Near East. They include Beijing which is trying to build bridges for Sino-Japanese rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis. (A graphic example of this is PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng's recent visit to Tokyo).

"All these forces oppose the course toward the consolidation of international trust and multilateral cooperation and are imposing on Japan a line alien to its interests--a line toward confrontation with the Asian states which reject imperialist diktat and toward the undermining of mutually advantageous relations with its Far Eastern neighbor--the Soviet Union.

"Japan has entered the eighties with increased potential for influencing international affairs. Whether this influence will be positive or negative depends on the forces which gain the upper hand in the conflict around its political strategy."

JAPANESE DELEGATION ATTENDS FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY MEETING

LD041545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Questions of Trade Discussed"]

[Text] On 26-28 May a conference took place at the Foreign Trade Ministry with a delegation of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association on questions of trade relations with all-union foreign trade associations and the firms which make up the association.

The state of and prospects for mutual trade were discussed and it was noted that further development of trade relations on a mutually advantageous basis will promote the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

USSR-DPRK SIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLAN IN PYONGYANG

LD051201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May--An intergovernmental plan for cultural exchange in 1980-1981 between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has been signed in Pyongyang. It envisages a broad program of measures for cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of science, education, culture, the arts, the press, health care and sport.

Speaking at the signing ceremony Kim (Tkhe-khi), deputy chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations Abroad, said that the implementation of the plan will make a large contribution to expanding Korean-Soviet cultural cooperation and will help to strengthen the fraternal friendship of the peoples of both countries.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER; TALKS HELD

LD061102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin received Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, and held talks in which Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, also took part.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed the consistent nature of the Soviet Union's policy directed at deepening Soviet-Indian relations.

Comrade Brezhnev noted that the intrigues of the forces of imperialism have complicated the international situation. At the same time he underlined the necessity for continuing a policy of detente and the averting of situations of conflict and respect for the right of every people for independent development without any interference from outside.

In this connection Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew attention to the declaration by the Warsaw Pact countries on holding in the near future a meeting of top-level leaders of states of all regions of the world, which would concentrate on the task of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing of war.

As regards Afghanistan, it was stated that the Soviet Union is in favor of a political settlement of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan, a settlement which would reliably guarantee complete cessation of aggression against that country and generally all kinds of outside interference in its internal affairs.

A good foundation for this, as for the establishment of peaceful, friendly relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors, is the constructive proposal which was made on 14 May by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Indian foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the aid and support accorded by the Soviet Union to India and expressed the satisfaction of the Indian side with the development of relations between the Soviet Union and India in a spirit of friendship, equality and mutual trust, and reaffirmed the readiness of the Indian Government for further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in all spheres.

He said that the government and people of India value highly the firm course carried out by the Soviet Union for strengthening peace and international security.

The talks were attended by Samoteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador in India; Sathe, secretary for foreign affairs of the Indian Foreign Affairs Ministry; Gujral, the Indian ambassador in the USSR.

Leningrad Reception by Romanov

LD051245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, today received Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the republic of India, who has arrived in Leningrad from Moscow. A friendly conversation took place. In the Smolnyy the guest visited the assembly hall where Soviet power was proclaimed. The minister laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin. He then went to the Leningrad Department of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

HINDUSTAN TIMES: Relations Friendly

LDO50924 Moscow TASS in English 0917 5 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 5, TASS--The visit to the Soviet Union of India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao emphasized the friendly relations established between the two countries in various fields of policy and economy, the HINDUSTAN TIMES says today. The newspaper points out that the USSR has always sided with India in difficult times. The HINDUSTAN TIMES emphasizes the historic role of the bilateral treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, signed at a moment when the United States openly threatened India.

The agreement on the construction of the Bhilai steel plant, signed in February 1955, became a symbol of Indian-Soviet friendship. The USSR, the HINDUSTAN TIMES remarks, stretched out a hand of assistance when the Western powers bluntly hinted that they were not interested in the industrialisation of India.

More than 80 projects of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation are now being built in India, the newspaper says. Milestones in its development are the heavy machine-building works in Ranchi, the steel plant in Bokaro, the pharmaceutical factory in Rishikesh, the power plant in Bokaro, the pharmaceutical factory in Rishikesh, the power plant in Neiveli and many other enterprises built with Soviet assistance. The HINDUSTAN TIMES says that support from the Soviet Union has helped India considerably to neutralise the difficulties due to the increasing oil prices in the world market.

In a quarter of a century, trade between the two countries has increased more than 20-fold. This year its volume is expected to be 20,000 million rupees. The many-faceted Soviet-Indian contacts, the newspaper says, can serve as an example of relations between states with a different social order, between a developing and an industrially developed country.

ZINOVYEVA: U.S. INTERFERES IN AFGHANISTAN

LDO51536 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 5 Jun 80

["USA: Crude Interference in Afghanistan's Affairs--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes: The UPI agency has issued a report saying that "indications of a U.S. arms supply line to the Afghan rebels have grown in the past week." It also quotes a senior official of the U.S. administration as telling a group of American journalists that Washington is helping the guerrillas in every way it can. The spokesman for the administration did not speak much on these methods, but made a thin allusion to the effect that "the Afghan fighters are finding the 'resources' [as received]."

What sort of "resources" were implied is clearly seen from the exhibition of arms captured from counter-revolutionary gangs sent into Afghanistan from the territories of neighbour countries, which opened in Kabul on Monday. On view at the exhibition are various types of weapons: chemical grenades, anti-tank grenades and mines, submachine guns, anti-aircraft machine-guns. The diplomats and pressmen invited for the exhibition could see with their own eyes the "Made in the USA" trade mark on a large part of weapons captured from the bandits.

As we can see, the Americans themselves acknowledge and undeniable facts indicate that the USA is continuing interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, supplying arms and instigating counter-revolutionary rabble to subversive actions against the people and Government of Afghanistan. It is common knowledge that it is precisely interference from the outside that made Afghanistan turn to the USSR with the request to send a limited military contingent into its territory.

But the Washington administration continues building up a malicious anti-Afghan campaign, trying to present in a distorted light the causes of the sending of the Soviet contingent into Afghanistan. Moreover, it artificially links with the "Afghan issue", which was whipped up by Washington itself, sordid actions directed at undermining the policy of detente and reviving the cold war spirit--economic blackmail against the Soviet Union and the campaign to boycott the Moscow Olympics, etc.

In its recent statement concerning ways for the settlement of Afghanistan's relations with its neighbours--Iran and Pakistan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stressed that such a settlement shall be based on "putting an end and guaranteed non-resumption of armed invasions and any other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs." This is the only way for eliminating the causes, which made Afghanistan turn for aid to the Soviet Union, and thus resolve the question of withdrawal of the Soviet contingent.

The stubborn continuation by the United States of the policy of interference in sovereign Afghanistan's affairs, U.S. support for the enemies of the Afghan people, evidence of which are fresh facts, show that the U.S. administration is reluctant to back the way of peaceful settlement, which was proposed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. All of U.S. moves are evidence of persistent attempts at achieving a change in the realities which have taken place in Afghanistan and frustrated the plans and calculations of U.S. imperialism. By continuing these hopeless efforts, to say nothing of attempts to impose this course on other countries of the region, Washington only complicates the situation around Afghanistan and hampers the settlement which is not only possible but also necessary.

SAVCHENKO CRITICIZES CARRINGTON PLAN TO NEUTRALIZE AFGHANISTAN

TA051938 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] During talks held in Moscow between the Soviet and Indian foreign ministers attention was devoted to a topic about which at present all mankind is concerned, namely the task of removing centers of international tensions. Particular emphasis was placed on the events surrounding Afghanistan and this is only natural, for the region in which Afghanistan is situated is in the direct proximity of the Soviet Union and India.

By provoking aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the attempt to stifle the Afghan revolution, the imperialists and their associates strive to create a center of intervention in this region. However, all this can only arouse the anxiety and concern of peace-loving countries. Could the (?disturbing) situation formed around Afghanistan be settled through diplomatic means? During his remarks at the luncheon in honor of the Indian guest, Andrey Gromyko gave a detailed reply to this question.

The settlement of the situation formed around Afghanistan is not only possible through talks, but is also necessary. The Soviet Union is in favor of such a settlement. The Soviet foreign minister stated that a completely suitable basis for this settlement also exists, consisting of the 14 May proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Andrey Gromyko stated that within the framework of a settlement of the problem through diplomatic means, the question of the withdrawal of Soviet Armed Forces from Afghanistan can also be resolved if, of course, aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are terminated and if this is duly guaranteed.

Throughout the entire world they have welcomed these constructive Afghan proposals with great interest. They were praised by all peace-loving countries. All the socialist countries supported them. The statement by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states pointed out that these proposals are regarded as the only acceptable basis for the talks regarding the settlement of the situation formed around Afghanistan.

Unfortunately the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have up to now received no reaction in the capitals of Western countries, and foremost of all in the United States. These proposals have also not been supported by the Government of Pakistan, which blindly follows the policies of Washington and Beijing in its policy toward Afghanistan. The result of Pakistan's stand and Washington's and Beijing's pressure was that, despite the support of a number of participants at the recent session of the Islamabad Islamic Conference Organization, the Afghan Government's proposals were not discussed there as they should have been. Instead of discussing these specific and clear proposals which form the only real and specific basis for holding talks and discussions, again under various pretexts and excuses the notorious issue of neutralizing Afghanistan was raised, which at its time was proposed by Lord Carrington, the British foreign minister. Does not the name of the plan itself, which has been named the plan of neutralizing Afghanistan, seem strange and odd? What are the British lord and his followers attempting to neutralize? Is it the issue of Afghanistan, namely a country which repeatedly and consistently pursues a nonaligned (?course) in international affairs? The loyalty of the Babrak Karmal government toward this policy has been (?reaffirmed) in the basic [word indistinct] of the republic which has been recently ratified.

Therefore, the necessity of neutralizing Afghanistan does not exist. However, the imperialist and reactionary forces who struggle against its legal government should certainly be neutralized.

According to Carrington's plan, which is repeated in various forms by the imperialists and their associates, the existence of this government will be [word indistinct]. According to this plan both equal rights talks and cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are not taken into consideration. From this plan it looks as though Afghanistan is not regarded as an independent, sovereign country but as a colony. Moreover, they are attempting to impose a government on Afghanistan that is not preferred by its people, but by foreign circles. The neutralization plan does not even raise the question of terminating interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and requires that the Afghan Government refrain from defending the country's sovereignty which has been subjected to the threat of this interference and to withhold Soviet assistance in the fight against aggressions from abroad. It is self evident that such a plan itself is regarded as interference in Afghanistan's affairs and as an attempt against the government and the people of Afghanistan, which is contrary to its aim. It is natural that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cannot agree to such a plan.

Andrey Gromyko says: It should be clear and obvious to everybody that the attempts to achieve success in changing the realities existing in Afghanistan are hopeless. Any talks and discussions in this connection and any attempts to interfere in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are pointless.

USSR DELIVERS COMMUNICATIONS STATION TO AFGHANISTAN

LD060856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich reports from Kabul: Soviet IL-76 cargo aircraft have brought a Mars satellite communications station to Afghanistan. It will give Afghan television viewers the chance to see broadcasts from the 1980 Olympics. Moreover, the station is designed to receive USSR central television programs in Afghanistan via communications satellites. The USSR has given the Mars station to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for temporary use. Later, in accordance with an agreement between the governments of the two countries, a permanent satellite communications station of the Intersputnik system will be built in Afghanistan with the assistance of Soviet specialists. For the time being Soviet specialists are completing the erection and adjustment of the Mars station.

The Afghan technicians who will have to run the station in the future are obtaining qualified assistance, learning how to handle the complex equipment and helping to carry out the erection work.

Television and radio in Afghanistan are the most important news media. As the overwhelming majority of the republic's population are still illiterate, the interest of the Afghan Government in the development of television in the country is understandable.

PRAVDA CITES DRA STATEMENT ON USE OF CHEMICAL ARMS

LD041635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Barbaric Methods"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 June--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Ministry of National Defense has issued a statement sharply condemning attempts to use U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons on Afghan territory. One such attempt, the statement says, was thwarted 25 March 1980 by a DRA Armed Forces patrol in the Herat region.

At that time the DRA Government made a statement describing this instance as one manifestation of the undeclared war being waged against the Afghan people by U.S. and British imperialist circles and Chinese hegemonists, using bases on the territory of states bordering on Afghanistan.

The Afghan people and progressive forces in many countries of the world resolutely condemned the organizers of these highly dangerous provocations and those circles in the United States which are involved in supplying the bandits and terrorists with chemical weapons.

The Afghan Government and people had a right to expect that such inhuman acts would not be repeated. But a month after the aforementioned event in Herat a grenade containing poisonous chemicals was thrown at the premises of a people's militia station. Seeking to prevent this act of sabotage, the sentry used his weapons, and the grenade did not hit its target. This time too the terrorist act failed to give rise to the consequences its organizers were counting on.

DRA Armed Forces subunits have discovered in regions close to the border with Pakistan secret weapons caches belonging to subversive bandit groups. In addition to firearms, mines and explosives, American-produced hand grenades containing poisonous chemicals were also found in these caches. U.S. statesmen, the statement notes, expatiate on human rights, call along with their stooges for the discussion of the invented "Afghan question" and invent fables about the use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops, but at the same time they themselves are pursuing the goal of unleashing war against the civilian population of Afghanistan with the use of such barbaric methods. Such are the dangerous plans of imperialism and reaction.

ARDAMATSKIY VIEWS AFGHAN NORMALIZATION STATEMENT

LD051405 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 2 Jun 80 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy article: "Soviet Troops Home When Interference Ceases"]

[Text] Last week the Afghan Government put forward a plan for the normalization of the situation surrounding Afghanistan and the Near East. Unlike Western plans--especially the British proposal for the "neutralization" of Afghanistan, the brainchild of Lord Carrington--the latest plan is based on the actual situation and on common sense.

The only thing that Afghanistan wants is to ensure its inviolability and to have a peaceful situation created in the area. The truth is that powerful forces are at present working actively to put a stop to the social reforms taking place in the country and to reintroduce medieval and feudal conditions. These forces operate from neighboring countries and are given massive support by among others, the United States, which is thus actively involved in military operations directed against the Afghanistan Government.

The rebel forces and those who support "neutralization" of the country ignore the actual legitimate Afghan Government. This does not help the promotion of a solution--on the contrary, it helps to further fossilize the two rigid opposing fronts.

The Afghan Government's proposal challenges the parties involved to look reality in the face if they are seriously interested in contributing to normalization. The proposal expects in the first place a settlement in relations with Pakistan and Iran. This will come about with the cessation of the armed intervention that emanates from the above-mentioned two countries, and also the cessation of hostilities directed at each other.

It is obvious that all hostile activity directed against Afghanistan must cease from the moment the parties sit down to negotiations. It is no accident that the Afghans make such a condition. Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's visit to Beijing was a confirmation that the United States and China had shared the dirty work between them and are intent on using Pakistani territory as a support for subversive activities against Afghanistan in the future too.

And there have been no objections from the Pakistani side to playing this scarcely flattering role.

The Afghan Government reasons, quite correctly that a settlement must be guaranteed by a number of countries apart from those directly involved in such a way that is acceptable to all parties. The guarantors would be the Soviet Union and the United States among others. Another thought behind this guarantee is that the countries in question would put their authority behind the agreement to ensure that it is kept.

As far as it affects the United States it would of course mean a strict obligation not to give any form of aid to subversive activities against Afghanistan, not even from the territory of a third party.

The withdrawal of the contingent of Soviet troops must be seen in the context of just such a settlement. The Afghan Government has stated several times that as soon as the situation that led the Afghans to request Soviet military help had changed for the better, the troops would be sent home.

The definite circumstances surrounding the Soviet troop withdrawal will depend on how effective a guarantee Pakistan and Iran will give on stopping external interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

The Afghan Government points out how necessary it is that a settlement takes into account the total military activity which states outside the region carry on in the area round the Persian Gulf. The growing U.S. presence in the region is a factor which contributes to the increase in tension and to the creation of a real threat to the security of the states in the area.

Afghanistan's Government has created through its latest initiative a real basis for the normalization of the situation in the Near East. The socialist nations give their full support to the proposal.

The Warsaw Pact countries emphasized in their announcement from their meeting on 15 May, and I quote: "the necessity of a political settlement of the situation which has arisen regarding Afghanistan. Such a settlement must give an adequate guarantee that all forms of interference from outside directed against the government and people of Afghanistan are discontinued and not resumed. Simultaneously with the complete cessation of all forms of interference from outside...in accordance with the Soviet Union's declarations the withdrawal from Afghanistan of Soviet forces will be initiated."

RASHIDOV MEETS WITH AFGHAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD051033 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 May 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Conversation at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 27 May, Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, received 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, minister of information and culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is participating in the sixth Tashkent international film festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Sh. R. Rashidov told the guest about the transformations which have taken place in Uzbekistan, thanks to the implementation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and thanks to the fraternal friendship and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples.

'Abdol Majid Sarboland communicated his impressions of his stay in the republic and of his meetings with working people and representatives of the public. He stressed the significance of the Tashkent film festival in the development and strengthening of friendship and mutual assistance between peoples and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Participating in the discussion were R. Kh. Abdullayeva, deputy chairman of the Uzbekistan SSR Council of Ministers, and P.K. Kayumov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS AFGHAN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD281904 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 28 May 80

["Overcoming Grim Heritage"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sees an earnest of further development of the productive forces and the economy of the country in a fuller use of the national material and labour resources and of foreign assistance coming mainly from socialist countries," writes the weekly NEW TIMES, commenting on the plan of social and economic development of Afghanistan for the year 1359 on the Afghan calendar (March 1980-March 1981). This plan has been endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The volume of the gross national product must increase in the current year by nine billion afghani or, approximately, by 6.5 percent on the estimated indices of last year. Afghanistan's export possibilities will be increased as a result. Special attention in this connection is paid to the growth of agricultural production, which, as the NEW TIMES writes, started increasing gradually as a result of the vigorous measures of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The weekly writes that the present plan allocates capital investments for the development of industrial production in the sum of 14.5 billion afghani. Six billion out of the sum will be obtained from internal sources and the remaining 8.5 billion will be obtained from abroad, mainly from countries of the socialist community.

"The assistance that Afghanistan receives from socialist countries has no political strings attached. It is aimed at the development of the national economy, at the consolidation of the economic independence. The traditional mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and its southern neighbour which was initiated by Vladimir Lenin is a convincing example of this. The USSR gave technical assistance to Afghanistan in the construction of more than 100 projects that constitute the foundation of the national economy", the weekly writes in conclusion.

ZIAUL HAQ'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SOUTHWEST ASIA, INDIA SCORED

LD052110 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 5, TASS--The president of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq, speaking on the Pakistani television, reiterated the well-known position of Islamabad towards the events in Afghanistan, the position which distorts the true situation. The speech contained attacks against neighbouring India whose leadership, as it is commonly known, on many occasions suggested concrete ways of a peaceful settlement between two neighbouring states or in the South-Asian region as a whole.

In internal politics, the REUTERS news agency reports, Ziaul Haq is in fact working for the destruction of democratic institutions. Ziaul Haq said that military tribunals will continue to operate in the country.

The speech by the president demonstrates regrettably that the Pakistan leadership does not want to adopt a realistic attitude in the issues related to the normalisation of the present situation in south-western Asia. Contrary to the facts is the allegation by General Ziaul Haq that Pakistan does not interfere in Afghanistan. As it becomes clear from the president's speech, Islamabad is determined to continue its hostile policy of armed interference in Afghanistan.

Kornilov Comment

LD052226 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Commenting on the programme of political settlement advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, prominent political and public figures of different countries stressed that this is a solid and constructive programme requiring a businesslike approach to it, aimed at serious talks. It should be noted, however, that those politicians to whom this program is addressed first of all do not show such an approach. One more evidence of this is the speech by Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq over the television.

In this speech which, by all indications, is a sort of programme statement, Ziaul Haq repeated Islamabad's well-known stand with regard to the events in Afghanistan. He asserted that the present aggravation of the situation around Afghanistan is caused, allegedly, by the fact that a limited Soviet military contingent was brought into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Pakistan, which is the main place d'armes for piratic formations that invade the Afghan territory, apparently intends to continue the hostile policy with regard to Afghanistan.

Islamabad continues conducting the old tactic whose essence is to misrepresent the state of affairs in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and around it, to distort the generally known facts, to misrepresent the cause-and-effect connection. Indeed, it is clear to everybody that the bringing into Afghanistan of Soviet military contingents at the request of the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strictly in keeping with the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty was not "the reason for the aggravation of the situation", as certain circles in the West and in Islamabad are claiming, but merely an answer to the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan by the imperialist and reactionary forces, among whom it is precisely Pakistan that was assigned a particularly active role. If Afghanistan's neighbours, above all, Pakistan, were really striving to normalise the situation, the road to this would be clear--it would be a sound constructive approach to the initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The question of the deadline for the beginning of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Afghan territory and of further steps in this direction could be decided in the context of the suggested settlement and with appropriate international guarantees of ending and non-resumption of any forms of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs. This question should be decided, certainly, upon agreement with the Afghan Government.

As to all sort of declarations concerning the state of affairs in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it should be said that it is Afghans and only Afghans that should decide internal Afghan affairs. No one has nor can have the right to decide for the Afghan people what road of development it should choose, what social and political orientation it should have. The changes that are taking place in the life of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since April of 1978 are irrevocable and no one can reverse this process.

The Government of Pakistan is grossly miscalculating when it rejects the only possible way of normalising the situation in the region, the way of establishing direct contacts and opening talks between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Sooner or later the Government of Pakistan will have to take this road if it really wishes to live in peace and friendship with its neighbours. And achievement of agreements between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan on ending armed invasion of Afghanistan by Pakistan and of all forms of interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan can and must be the initial step on this road.

U.S. INVOLVED IN NEW HEBRIDES UPRISING

LD051512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] London, June 5 TASS--Newspapers point out that behind the Hebrides putschists stand certain circles in the United States. Making use of disagreements between the French-speaking and English-speaking communities of the island, these circles have decided to take the island into their own hands. Observers recall that during World War II a major U.S. naval base was located on Espiritu Santo and that the Pentagon would not mind using it again.

ROMANOV RECEIVES VO VAN KIET IN LENINGRAD

LD051501 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Guests From Vietnam"]

[Excerpt] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, received a delegation of party workers from Ho Chi Minh City led by Vo Van Kiet, candidate member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Politburo and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP City Committee at Smolny yesterday. The guests are visiting Leningrad under the program of interparty links.

During a friendly conversation G.V. Romanov told the fraternal country's envoys about the basic directions of the Leningrad Party Organization's activity in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of the city and oblast and the achievements of Leningrad's citizens in realizing the 5-year plan program. Questions of the further development of collaboration between the fraternal city's party organizations were also broached.

Vo Van Kiet expressed sincere gratitude for the cordial hospitality and selfless aid given to the Vietnamese people by the Soviet people including the working people of Lenin's city, and emphasized that his country will henceforth do its utmost to develop and strengthen the friendship and unity between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

TIKHONOV BEGINS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH GDR'S SCHUERER

LDO51950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The 26th session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR opened in Moscow on 5 June. The USSR delegation is headed by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The commission will discuss a wide range of issues on the further all-round deepening of economic links between the two countries on the basis of the program of specialization and cooperation in production between the USSR and GDR up to 1990. The program was worked out in accordance with the agreement between Comrades Brezhnev and Honecker and signed on 5 October 1979 in Berlin.

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS TALK WITH POLISH DELEGATION IN TBILISI

LDO51007 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 May 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Conversation at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A conversation took place at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on 28 May between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party CP Central Committee, and K. Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who headed the Polish government delegation at the opening of the "Made in Poland" exhibition in Tbilisi.

With him were members of the Polish delegation--T. Nestorowicz, Polish under secretary of state for foreign trade and maritime economy; M. Choldakowski, deputy chief of the PZPR Central Committee Trade and Finances Section; W. Gorski, trade counselor at the Polish Embassy in the USSR and plenipotentiary minister; H. Ciszewski, vice president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade; and S. Rojewski, associate of the Polish Council of Ministers.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, it was noted that the "Made in Poland" exhibition convincingly demonstrates the national economic achievements of the fraternal country, which is traveling the path of socialist integration. The residents of Tbilisi are showing great interest in it.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said that the communists and working people of Georgia, as of the entire Soviet Union, followed the work of the Eight HPZPR Congress closely and acquainted themselves with interest with the report by Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who gave a profound scientific analysis of today's international situation and Poland's achievements in building socialism. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze particularly stressed the initiative of the PZPR's leader in inviting L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President Giscard d'Estaing to Warsaw for talks.

"The foreign policy of the socialist countries is one which is profoundly of the people and which corresponds to mankind's fundamental interests," Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said. "This has again been clearly expressed in the work of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference which ended recently in the capital of fraternal Poland."

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze told the guests of the main tasks facing the republic's working people. In speaking of the successes achieved in all spheres of the national economy, he noted that the Georgian working people are fully determined to complete the 10th 5-year plan in a worthy manner and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress with new victories.

On behalf of the Polish delegation, Comrade K. Barcikowski expressed cordial gratitude for the hearty welcome in Tbilisi and the effective assistance in organizing the exhibition. Describing its content and thrust, he spoke of Poland's achievements in all spheres of its economy.

The participants in the conversation devoted much attention to the further expansion of Soviet-Polish business ties based on a firm economic foundation and long traditions of friendship and fraternity.

Present at the conversation were V.M. Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Ye. P. Pitovranov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry; O. Ye. Cherkeziya, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; Sh. Z. Berianidze and V.M. Khintba, chiefs of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee sections; R.S. Eligulashvili, official representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade at the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; and G.G. Okroshidze, chairman of the Presidium of the republic's Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

On 28 May the Polish government delegation departed by air for Moscow.

SFRY'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRESSES FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD051450 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 5, TASS--Elaboration of a new five-year plan of socio-economic development for 1981-1985 has been started in Yugoslavia. It is being worked out on the basis of the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia, other party and government documents.

It was stressed at the recent session of the Presidium of the Communist League of Yugoslavia Central Committee that Yugoslav working people will have to resolve big and serious tasks in the field of economy: to ensure economic stabilization, enhance labour productivity, increase efficiency and quality of production. Implementation of these important tasks, it is indicated in the country's economic circles, will demand a search for internal reserves, maximum economy of funds, energy resources and raw materials, rational utilization of production capacities.

Growth of electric power potential, increase of agricultural output and development of the raw materials base and transport, primarily railway and river transport, will become the main directions in the development of the Yugoslav economy in the next five-year period. The plan attaches much importance to the further all-round development of the formerly backward districts of Yugoslavia and consolidation of foreign economic relations, including with socialist countries.

At present, the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's major economic partner. The newspaper BORBA stresses that trade and economic cooperation between the two countries is favourably developing. This is evidenced from the growing value of trade turnover which will reach about 5,000 million dollars this year. This is 1,000 million dollars more than in 1979. Yugoslavia will continue to strengthen cooperation with the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the field of specialization and cooperation of production.

USSR-FRG ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN BONN

Program Approval

LDO41419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Mutually Advantageous Ties"]

[Text] Bonn, 31 May--The ninth session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place here 29-30 May under the chairmanship of FRG Federal Minister of Economics O. Lambsdorff.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A joint communique indicates that the commission discussed in detail the status of and prospects for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that in the period since the commission's eighth session bilateral economic relations have undergone further development and that existing economic agreements are as a whole being implemented successfully. The sides confirmed their readiness to adhere to the agreed line on expanding economic relations.

The commission approved a draft long-term program of the main avenues of cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres whose elaboration was provided for in the 6 May 1978 agreement signed during the FRG visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The long-term program serves to implement the principles and goals, envisaged by this agreement, of economic, industrial and technical cooperation on a stable and long-term basis. The program is a guideline for the sides' organizations and enterprises in the practical implementation of cooperation. It is envisaged that the draft long-term program will be submitted for signing to the two countries' governments.

Trade turnover between the two countries, according to the USSR's statistics, was R3.3 billion in 1978, or, according to FRG statistics, DM11.7 billion. In 1979 the volume of trade exceeded the 1978 level and reached R4.2 billion and DM14 billion respectively. As for the FRG's place in the USSR's foreign trade, it ranked seventh here and continued to hold first place among the USSR's Western trading partners. In the FRG's foreign trade the Soviet Union continues to rank 10th, and 1st in its foreign trade with the socialist countries.

On the basis of the volume of mutual trade in 1976 through 1979 there are grounds for supposing that the jointly set goal of doubling trade turnover in 1976 through 1979 compared with the previous 5-year period will be attained.

The session examined the progress to date in the fulfillment of a number of important agreements and contracts. Long-term agreements on Soviet deliveries of natural gas and its purchase in the FRG of large-diameter pipes and equipment for building gas pipelines, and on the creation of a number of chemical enterprises in the USSR and the installation of the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine are being successfully implemented. Talks are under way on a number of other large-scale projects of mutual interest. The sides expected the 11th 5-Year Plan for the development of the USSR's national economy and the market situation in the FRG's economy to create additional opportunities for cooperation.

The sides discussed opportunities for cooperation in the sphere of energy and in particular in exploiting deposits on the sea shelf and in the hydrogenation and gasification of coals, in electric power engineering and the manufacture of power equipment, in energy and raw materials conservation and in other areas.

The sides noted a certain expansion in cooperation among the organisations and enterprises of the Soviet Union, the FRG and third countries and expressed themselves in favor of continuing this cooperation.

The sides voiced satisfaction with the fact that, 21 February 1980, an agreement was signed on reciprocal exemption from the taxation of road transportation facilities on international routes and that talks are continuing on the conclusion of an agreement on exemption from dual taxation.

The commission noted the growing contribution to cooperation from sectorial groups of experts and meetings of experts. It has been decided to create groups of experts in the sphere of bank financing and on cooperation in the sphere of machine building for light and food industry, and to hold meetings of experts on cooperation in the sphere of the pulp and paper industry, pumping and compressor equipment, and in industrial pipeline fittings and mountings.

The commission discussed the status and development of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology and took into consideration the sides' reports on this question.

The discussion of questions of economic cooperation between the two countries at the commission's ninth session took place in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere.

It was agreed to hold the commission's 10th session in Moscow in the first half of 1981.

Tikhonov Report

LD041001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Grigoryants interview with N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "A Stable Trend"]

[Text] Bonn--The USSR and FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has met again in Bonn. IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Grigoryants asked Soviet delegation leader A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to talk about the session results and about the prospects for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

There were major advances in the development of economic ties between our countries in the seventies, N.A. Tikhonov said. Cooperation developed rapidly, assuming a substantial scale and a stable character, and was enriched with valuable experience. The results speak for themselves. There has been particularly marked growth in recent years. The partners' joint aim--to double reciprocal trade in 1976-1980 compared with the previous 5-year period--will be achieved. The agreement signed between us is being successfully fulfilled. Both sides confirm their adherence to the line of consistently widening economic and technical cooperation.

This whole complex of ties rests on a sound foundation: The 12 August 1970 Moscow treaty whose 10th anniversary we will celebrate this year; the joint Soviet-West German documents adopted at summit meetings; and the agreement signed on 6 May 1978 during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's FRG visit on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres over a 25-year period. This important document is filled with specific content. In fulfillment of it the commission's ninth session examined and approved a draft long-term program for the main directions of economic and industrial cooperation.

Talking about the chief direction of the development of businesslike cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, N.A. Tikhonov noted that the optimal mutually advantageous results are obtained through the joint implementation of large-scale projects, the conclusion of barter deals, coproduction and the joint development of new types of equipment and progressive technology. In other words, it is a matter today of implementing major long-term contracts based on the principle of economic cooperation in a number of economic sectors in both countries, in addition to conventional trade. The effectiveness and mutual advantageousness of these forms of cooperation is confirmed by a multitude of specific examples--from the pipes-credit-gas deal and the construction of the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine to the joint implementation of industrial projects in third countries.

There are considerable reserves for further developing economic cooperation between the two countries, the Soviet delegation head went on. Take the raw material extraction sphere. As is known, the FRG needs raw materials badly. Although a highly developed industrial power, it has very limited raw material and fuel and energy resources. The FRG imports 100 percent of its needs in terms of many raw materials. Cooperation in the extraction and processing of raw materials promises substantial benefits for both countries. It is mutually advantageous because the FRG secures reliable sources of raw materials and fuel, while the Soviet Union is able to expand the corresponding extraction sectors quickly and increase exports.

Equally promising is cooperation in creating and modernizing industrial enterprises. The USSR is prepared to contribute in the form of supplies of machinery and various items of equipment, for example, for the coal and metallurgical industries and also machine tools, generators, cranes, instruments and so forth. Incidentally, the commission session touched on the question of expanding the Soviet Union's share of FRG imports of finished articles.

There are considerable opportunities in the sphere of science and technology. The wider West German firms open the door to the USSR as a top-rank scientific power, the more interested they become in contacts and exchange, especially in chemicals, ferrous metallurgy, electronics and radio engineering and the machine-building and metalworking spheres. Things are going pretty well. Exchange of scientific and technical information, sample products, patents and licenses is taking place on the basis of bilateral agreements, and joint work is being done in the research and development sphere. One thing is clear, however, our present level of cooperation by no means matches the two countries' real potential and needs. We must do a lot more work together.

The ninth session of the USSR and FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, N.A. Tikhonov said in conclusion, took place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere. It confirmed the desire of both sides to intensify economic and technical ties. The possibility of cooperation in the energy sphere was discussed, specifically the off-shore developments of mineral resources and the hydrogenization and gasification of coal. The session performed its function, N.A. Tikhonov said. We hope that its results will benefit the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

Mikhaylov: 'Sensible' Approach

LD041429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "A Sensible Approach"]

[Text] Bonn--Bonn was the location for a meeting of long-term significance in the development of mutually advantageous USSR-FRG relations. The ninth session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held here successfully, examined and approved a draft long-term program for the main directions of cooperation in the sphere of the economy and industry for the next quarter of a century. [paragraph continues]

The session looked ahead to the utilization of the reserves and potential of the international division of labor. It proceeded on the basis of the agreement reached in the course of the Soviet-West German summit talks in Bonn in May 1978.

The draft approved by the commission is realistic. This is indicated both by the high level and the scale of USSR-FRG economic ties already attained. As was noted at the session, there is every reason to expect trade turnover between the two countries in 1976-80 to be more than double that of the previous 5-year period. As for the FRG's place in the USSR's foreign trade, during these years it has ranked seventh--first among the USSR's Western trade partners.

The commission has now focused attention on completing the drafting of the long-term program. The program defines the main directions of cooperation in practically all spheres of the economy. The long-term program will provide guidelines for the practical implementation of economic ties. It will create even more favorable opportunities for increasing all-round turnover.

An important area of the program is the planned expansion and modernization of industrial complexes whose products could be used to pay for the installations supplied. It is planned to employ new forms of cooperation, such as cooperation in the development and production of modern types of equipment. A substantial place is assigned to cooperation in the extraction and processing of certain types of raw materials, and also in the power industry sphere, in particular in the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

The session's work was characterized by a businesslike, constructive approach and the desire to expand and deepen economic ties. All this indicates that the ties which already exist have become stable and do not depend on chance, transitory considerations. There is profound political and national economic meaning, the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU newspaper notes, in what has already been done and in what it is planned to do in the next 25 years. Anyone who expands trade is thinking in terms of sensible--that is, peaceful--relations.

One cannot fail to agree with that. Developed economic ties are the material basis of the policy of peace, detente and good neighborliness.

TALK OF FRG TRADE EMBARGO DECRIED, IMPACT DENIED

LD040911 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 May 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,500-word Bonn dispatch from correspondent A. Grigoryants under the headline "Against the 'Hawks' Positions: FRG Business Circles Advocate the Development of Relations with the Soviet Union." After describing past conversations with FRG businessmen on Soviet-FRG trade ties, Grigoryants notes that "evil forces" in the FRG are now "flirting with the idea of a trade embargo" against the Soviet Union. "How harmful and dangerous such 'ideas' are is noted by FRG business people. Never in the whole postwar period have trade, economic, scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG developed as successfully as in recent years." Grigoryants goes on to outline some of the directions and achievements of Soviet-FRG trade and economic cooperation and to note future plans, stating that "loud cries for an embargo cannot stifle the voices of sober-minded representatives of the FRG business world." After noting the possible harmful consequences for the FRG of such an embargo, he states:

"The United States is stepping up the pressure on Bonn and on FRG business circles, attempting to force them to join in a trade embargo against the Soviet Union. High-ranking envoys from Washington have visited the Rhine one after another, seeking support from the FRG government, among other things, for the measures being adopted by the United States. It is apposite to recall that, in one clause of the long-term Soviet-West German agreement on economic cooperation, the FRG declared its desire to promote trade with the Soviet Union."

In conclusion Grigoryants asserts that "some people here are clearly overestimating the role of Western Europe imports in the Soviet Union's economic development," describing this view as "naive."

GREEK CP MEETING CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

LD052202 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Athens, June 5, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece was held here to discuss questions of the present international situation. The decisions of the plenary meeting were published today by the newspaper RIZOSPASTIS.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece approved the activities of the party's delegation which attended the Paris meeting of European communist and workers' parties for peace and disarmament. The Communist Party fully agrees with the appraisal of the threat to peace in Europe and to universal peace posed by the NATO decision to produce and deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is an important document which can play an important role for the cause of universal peace, noted the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. In opposition to the aggressive policy in the spirit of the cold war, the policy of heightening international tension and whipping up the arms race pursued by NATO, the Warsaw Treaty countries put forward a broad programme of concrete measures aimed against the attempts to revive the cold war, and at continuing and deepening the policy of detente.

The Communist Party of Greece supports the proposals of socialist countries because they accord with the vital interests of the people of Greece and all the peoples on earth, say the documents of the plenary meeting.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece called for struggle for Greece's complete withdrawal from NATO, for the dismantling of U.S. and NATO bases on its territory, and against the use of the territory of Greece as a springboard of imperialists in their aggression against Iran and the Arab peoples.

GROMYKO GREETES ERKMEN ON JUBILEE OF USSR-TURKISH RELATIONS

LD051135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, Turkish foreign minister:

Mr Minister, please accept my wholehearted congratulations and best wishes in connection with an important milestone in the history of our two countries--the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

Features of Economic Cooperation

LD051229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Course Toward Good Neighborliness: Soviet-Turkish Diplomatic Relations Are 60 Years Old"]

[Excerpt] Ankara--On 16 March 1921 the Soviet-Turkish treaty on friendship and fraternity was signed, marking the start of interstate relations of a new type. The Soviet Government renounced all debts and czarist Russia's privileges and territorial claims with respect to Turkey. This treaty, which recognized the Turkish people's legal right to freedom and independence, strengthened the young state's positions in the struggle to consolidate its sovereignty.

Unfortunately in the forties and fifties, when Turkey's ruling circles adopted a course toward military and economic cooperation with the West and joined the aggressive NATO bloc, the traditional policy of good neighborliness was harmed and its results have still not been overcome. Even now there are still forces in Turkey which would like to wreck the development of Soviet-Turkish relations. Welcoming the military agreement with the United States, they are prepared to put the country at the service of the interests of U.S. imperialism.

But the experience accumulated shows how fruitful and mutually advantageous is cooperation which accords with our people's fundamental interests.

In the economic sphere this has helped Turkey rapidly to lay the foundations of heavy industry and create important new sectors. The Iskenderun metallurgical combine, the Seydisehir aluminum combine, the Izmir oil refinery and a number of other establishments have appeared on Turkish soil. A dam on the border river of Akuryan is now being constructed on a parity basis and its commissioning will make it possible to irrigate thousands of hectares of arid land on both sides of the state border.

Along a system of high-voltage power lines Turkey receives energy from the Soviet Union, which helps the country to resolve many energy problems. In the past decade the volume of trade between the two countries has trebled. Equipment and machinery are the main Turkish imports from our country in this mutually advantageous trade.

Soviet-Turkish relations are built on a principled basis enshrined in a number of bilateral documents, in particular the 1972 declaration and the 1978 political document on the principles of good-neighborly and friendly cooperation. These documents confirm the two states' adherence to the policy of detente and of not making their territories available for carrying out aggression and acts of sabotage against other states.

Speaking in February at the meeting of voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Okrug, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev included Turkey among the countries with which the Soviet Union is developing good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation, guided by the interests of peace and detente. This course of the USSR's does not depend on political expediency. It is the unshakable and principled course of a socialist power striving to live in peace and good neighborliness.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO LUXEMBURG CP CONGRESS

LD051105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 1

[Text] To the 23d Congress of the Luxemburg [CPL] Communist Party:

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates to the 23d CPL Congress and to all Luxemburg communists and wishes the congress fruitful work.

Its loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its tireless struggle for the vital interests of the working class and of all the working people of Luxemburg and for their social and democratic rights and the implementation of socialist ideals have earned the CPL well-deserved authority among European communists.

Under the conditions of the exacerbation of the current international situation, caused by the measures taken by the United States and NATO aimed at spurring on the arms race and stepping up military preparations, Luxembourg's communists are consistently advocating the implementation of the slogan "For Peace and Disarmament" adopted at the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties, which gave an important political boost to the struggle against the threat of war.

The vigorous activities of Luxembourg's communists aimed against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and at preventing the NATO leaders from using Luxemburg territory for the purpose of carrying out their dangerous plans fully accord with the aspirations of the advocates of peace and security for the peoples.

Soviet people hold in high regard the CPL's contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Luxembourg and Soviet peoples, its purposeful work to spread the truth about our country and about real socialism, and its resolute rebuff to the proponents of anticommunism and cold war.

The communists of the Soviet Union express their invariable solidarity with the Luxembourg communists' activity, express the wish that their standing among the working masses will be further strengthened and wish them success in the struggle to establish unity of action among all sections of the working class.

Long live the fraternal CPL!

May the indissoluble friendship between Soviet and Luxembourg communists strengthen!

Long live peace throughout the world!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SCHARF RECEIVES AFANASYEV; FURTHER COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD051151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 29 May--Today E. Scharf, member of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee, received USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.G. Afanasyev, head of the Soviet delegation that took part in the international forum "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente" and member of the CPSU Central Committee. Questions of further developing the cooperation between the two fraternal parties were discussed during the conversation.

V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the meeting.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH IRAN

NC051821 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his congratulatory message to Ayatollah Khomeyni on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, expressed the assurance that Soviet-Iranian relations will expand in the future on the basis of friendship, good neighborliness and beneficial cooperation. In this message the firmness of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Government was once again stressed.

The newly-established Soviet Government, which after the October Revolution stepped decisively toward anti-imperialist struggle, announced its allegiance to the principles of peace and friendship between nations, the equality of big and small countries, the recognition of the right of each nation to have an independent government and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations and countries. For more than 60 years now these principles have actually been applied in relations between the Soviet Union and all nations.

The Soviet Union regards its relations with neighboring countries as very important. In its relations with neighboring countries, our government has prepared a principled policy. In this Leninist policy, (respect) for self-determination of security and efforts to extend assistance in liberation struggle of neighboring countries have been foreseen. It is not accidental that the country of the soviets, in its first messages to neighboring countries, first addressed the peoples of these countries, since it considers the people to be its natural ally in the struggle against the common enemy--imperialism. The message to all the Muslim workers of Russia and the East, the declaration of the toiling and exploited people's group, the message to the Iranian workers and farmers and the message to the Iranian people and government are among these first messages.

The Soviet Government waived all unequal agreements which the tsarist government had signed with Iran, and all properties and concessions which belonged to Russia on the basis of these agreements.

Our country's policy on Turkey, China, Finland and other bordering countries was similar. The Soviet Union was the first country to propose that agreements based on equal rights be exchanged with its neighboring countries and that good relations based on joint support be established. This was unprecedented. Naturally, the well-intended and sincere Soviet policy was warmly welcomed by the neighbors. Malek osh-Sho'ara Bahar, the outstanding Iranian patriot and poet who supported the expansion of good neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Iran, wrote that friendship with the northern neighbor has always given and will give strength to the people of Iran in struggles against imperialism and for the sake of the country's independence and development.

Despite the opposition and resistance shown by some treacherous leaders in some countries, the Soviet policy of good neighborliness and cooperation paved its way. The agreements based on equality which the Soviet Union has exchanged with Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, Finland and other bordering countries is proof of this. It should be stressed that the Soviet Union has always been and will be faithful to the Leninist traditions and principles of good neighborliness. We can say with great satisfaction that the Soviet Union has good-neighborly relations with most neighboring countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran. If Soviet relations with some neighboring countries are not very good, the Soviet Union is not to be blamed. The Soviet Union does not impose its friendship on anyone.

And as history has repeatedly confirmed, the neighboring countries which waived good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and allowed the imperialists, especially the American imperialists, to draw them into anti-Soviet adventures were themselves the ones who were always harmed.

Tehran newspapers correctly write that one of the biggest crimes of the Pahlavi dynasty which usurped power in Iran is that it drew the country into the aggressive and imperialist CENTO pact, the sharp edge of which was directed at the Soviet Union. Naturally the people of Iran, after ending the despotism of the shah and the CIA, immediately left this pact, adopted a nonaligned policy and expressed their wish to expand good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

But as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it should be said that the Soviet Government will also take all necessary steps in the future so that its borders with neighboring countries will always be borders of peace and cooperation.

Leonid Brezhnev has said: Our policy is to expand (?normal) and good-neighborly relations with all neighboring countries which want to do so.

KHOMAYNI, PEOPLE MARK QOM UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

ID051332 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 5, TASS--The leader of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has addressed a message to the people on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of mass actions against the shah's regime in Qom. That event, he stresses, was the beginning of the anti-shah movement in Iran which was crowned with the Iranian people's victory in February 1979 when the despotic regime was overthrown and an end was put to the many-year rule of American imperialism in the country. Having noted great sacrifices suffered by the people in this struggle--on June 5, 1963 alone destroyed in Qom were 15,000 people, many Iranian patriots were executed and tortured to death in the subsequent years--Khomeyni stressed that all these crimes were committed with the direct participation of the United States of America.

Washington, the message says, continues supporting the deposed tyrant now, too, irrespective where he is--in the United States or Egypt. President Carter now exerts pressure upon his European allies with a view to carry through another armed aggression against Iran. But neither armed actions nor economic blockade shall intimidate the Iranian people who uphold their legitimate right to independence and sovereignty. The leaders of the United States, who pose as "defenders of human rights" and independence of peoples, the document stresses, should be tried by an international court for the armed venture in Iran. That action is contrary to all international norms and laws.

Hundreds of thousands of Iranians came out today into streets of the capital to revere the memory of the patriots who died from the hands of the shah butchers during the Qom uprising on June 5, 1963.

Columns of demonstrators went to Tehran University where a mass meeting was held under the slogan: "Our chief enemy is the United States".

Reinforced police details were put at the city's main squares and streets. Streets were patrolled by units of the "Corps of Defenders of the Islamic Revolution". The measures were taken by the Iranian authorities in connection with the disquieting situation, plans of the forces of internal and external counter-revolution to raise a mutiny in order to overthrow the present regime in Iran.

TANZANIAN JOURNAL CITED ON U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN COOPERATION

LD050900 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 5, TASS--The collaboration of the South African racists with the Israeli Zionists constitutes a real threat to peace and the security of the peoples of Africa, the Near and Middle East, the trade union weekly MFANYA KAZI declares.

The two reactionary regimes established particularly close contacts in the military sphere, the Tanzanian weekly remarks. Israel is becoming one of the main arms suppliers of the Republic of South Africa shipping there 70 per cent of its military exports. The apartheid regime now gets from Israeli arsenals such up-to-date weapons as air to surface missiles, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, electronic instruments for seeing in the dark. All these supplies are effected with the knowledge and approval of the United States and its NATO allies. Hundreds of Israeli instructors and "antiguerrilla specialists" serve with the Armed Forces of the Republic of South Africa.

Most sinister is the nuclear collaboration of the racists and Zionists. According to foreign press reports, there are weighty reasons to believe that the "mysterious" explosion, registered in September last off the shores of the Republic of South Africa, was nothing but the result of the test of an atom bomb, conducted by the Republic of South Africa or Israel.

Encouraged by the Carter administration, Israel and the Republic of South Africa may stage any criminal gamble to prevent a just settlement of the Middle East conflict and the final decolonisation of the African Continent, the MFANYA KAZI points out.

'CORRELATION OF CLASS FORCES', MOZAMBIQUE'S COURSE EXAMINED

LD051930 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Valeriy Tyurin commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as you know, the Mozambique Government recently decided to hand back to their former owners those people's shops which proved to be economically infeasible and [word indistinct] foreign private capital envisaging the country's economic development.

In this connection, elated commentaries appeared in Western radio programs and the press--above all in the United States, Britain and South Africa--about an alleged renunciation in Mozambique of the country's socialist course and a restoration of capitalism.

Dear listeners, today I would like to dwell upon the problem of the relationship between capitalist ownership and the socialist course of the state. In effect, the nationalization of capitalist property, both domestically and foreign owned, is one of the main indicators of the socialist course taken by that young country. Meanwhile, Marxism-Leninism teaches that there will not be two countries in which the scope and pace of nationalization are absolutely the same. These are determined by the concrete correlation of class forces in the country itself and by its level of economic development.

In Soviet Russia, for example, nationalization was carried out on a large scale and in a short period of time, that is, during the 6 months following the 1917 Revolution. This was due to the acute class struggle at the time and to the sabotage by the bourgeoisie which did not want to make any concessions to the people's power.

But in some European people's democracies, nationalization was carried out gradually during a period of several years (?with the payment of compensation) to those owners who cooperated with the people's power.

The big enterprises were, in fact, the first ones to be nationalized, while the shops, [word indistinct], workshops and enterprises providing a number of services remained in private hands and supplied the population with essential consumer goods. The practice of some African countries also shows that quick and all-out nationalization brings considerable economic difficulties, leading to a flight of capital, a mass exodus of specialists, a drop in production and a rise in unemployment.

Marxism-Leninism also admits that in order to strengthen the national economy, nationalization may not be necessary for a period of time following the seizure of political power by the workers. In addition to this, enterprises may even be leased to capitalists--including foreign capitalists--and concessions granted, for example, for the exploration of minerals, the development of energy resources and the production of any specific goods. This economic measure of transition to socialism is called state capitalism.

One can therefore see that Marxism-Leninism envisages a rather wide spectrum of relations between capitalist enterprises and the state under a socialist-oriented system. I would like to hear about our listeners' opinions on this matter.

UN-SPONSORED COUNCIL ON NAMIBIA MEETS IN ALGIERS

LD051537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Vladimorov: "Solidarity with Namibia"]

[Text] Algiers, 30 May--The extraordinary session of the UN Council on Namibia is still in progress here. The overwhelming majority of the session participants feel that the most effective measure toward Namibia's liberation from the colonial yoke would be the strict and prompt implementation of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in line with UN resolutions.

In his address the Soviet representative on the council V. Berezovskiy drew attention to the procrastination of talks on the Namibian problem by the Republic of South Africa. In so doing Pretoria is trying to implement a so-called internal settlement plan leading to the establishment of a puppet regime in Namibia and to the consolidation of the neocolonialist system obtaining there.

The USSR advocates the immediate granting to the people of Namibia of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence on the basis of the preservation of the country's unity and territorial integrity, the prompt and complete withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa's troops and administration from Namibia and the transfer of power to the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized as the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HITS SUPPRESSION OF CRITICISM

LD051235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Communist's Opinion"]

[Excerpt] The party members' active concern for collective interests and their high exactingness toward themselves and others must always and everywhere receive firm support. Not a single valuable idea, sensible suggestion or useful piece of advice can remain unheeded. The party bureaus and committees are called on to make fuller use of this powerful source of initiative.

At the same time we cannot rationalize the fact that the principle of the broad development of criticism and self-criticism is sometimes violated. Thus, communist teachers V. Vetrov, Ye. Kuzin and S. Khait spoke out against serious violations of state discipline and moral standards by the director of the Orel Construction Technical College, M. Sporykin and his deputy A. Petrov. After the Zavodskiy Raykom had punished the culprits the leaders of the training establishment began to persecute the authors of the complaints. The party committee deemed it inadvisable for the suppressors of criticism to remain in their posts. However, V. Loginov, deputy chief of an RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction Administration, took their part. He accused the honest party members of "creating an unhealthy atmosphere in the collective," and the CPSU Obkom and Gorkom failed to investigate the facts in depth and clear the communists of the unmerited accusations. This last was done only by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which rescinded the unjustified decision to penalize the comrades who had revealed the shortcomings. Those guilty of suppressing the criticism were punished.

Party organizations' most important concern is to instill high principledness in every communist. It is a question of ensuring that every party member always adopts a conscious, firm stand and honestly and consistently defends the interests of party and state. The title of communist imposes an obligation not to give up in the face of difficulties but to persistently, courageously defend one's deeply held opinion. The party member's position precludes timidity and the role of onlooker. A communist has no right to tolerate a negligent attitude toward work, manifestations of localism or departmentalism, or violations of the norms of our morality.

At the same time it must be remembered that criticism does not achieve its purpose if it is general and impersonal and does not mention those specifically to blame for the evil and the reasons for the shortcomings. For instance, Tomskiy Obkom Bureau recently reprimanded the party organizations of the oblast public health department and the consumer services, municipal services and forestry administrations for these omissions. The cases of unprincipledness and unexactingness received a strict assessment. Such an approach accords with the interests of the cause.

The party constantly pursues the policy of further strengthening the principle of collectivity of leadership and constantly developing democracy in its ranks and throughout our society. People's opinions expressed at meetings or in personal conversation with leaders, at receptions or in letters, permit a better awareness of the mood of the masses, the more rapid sighting of bottlenecks and unresolved problems and the finding of ways to eliminate shortcomings. Comrades must be encouraged in every way to make a comprehensive, exacting analysis of collective work, to make a deeper generalization of their judgments and to see them as the basis for the decisions and conclusions of party, soviet and other organs.

Great, complex tasks confront the country's labor collectives at the end of the 5-year plan. The industry and intellect, conviction and constant creative dissatisfaction of the Leninist party's warriors--this is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

REPUBLICAN PAPERS REPORT OBKOM PLENUMS

LDO51245 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May 1980 carries on page 2 a 300-word KAZTAG report entitled "Party Obkom Plenum" on a Pavlodarskiy Obkom plenum date unspecified which discussed "the work of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast Party Organization in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on saving fuel and energy resources at enterprises and construction sites." The report at the plenum was delivered by obkom First Secretary B.V. Isayev.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 27 May 1980 frontpages a 400-word BELTA report entitled "Strengthen Work Discipline" on a Mogilevskiy Obkom plenum held on 26 May which discussed the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing the Turnover of Cadres in the National Economy." A report on this subject was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.V. Prishchepchik.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 31 May 1980 frontpages a 400-word BELTA report entitled "Enhance the Role of the Soviets" on a Vitebskiy Obkom plenum held on an unspecified date which discussed the tasks of party committees in strengthening party leadership of soviets and enhancing the role of soviets in economic and cultural building. A report on this subject was delivered by obkom First Secretary S.M. Shabashov.

PRAVDA REPORTS CHERNENKO ACTIVITIES IN CHELYABINSK

LDO51341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 2

[Text] Chelyabinsk, 30 May TASS--During a visit here in connection with the award of the Order of Lenin to Chelyabinsk, K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a discussion with members of the obkom Bureau and with the oblast and city party-economic aktiv.

Obkom First Secretary M.G. Voropayev spoke about how the oblast's communists and all its working people are striving to fulfill their plans and pledges.

K.U. Chernenko stressed that the most important task now is to harness all available reserves and to successfully complete the 5-year plan in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. The struggle for high end results, increased efficiency, and improved work quality, thrift, and tighter labor and planning discipline must be central to every labor collective's activities.

During the discussion it was pointed out that the oblast is giving particular attention to developing metallurgy and machine-building. It was stressed that the oblast party organization and soviet and economic organs will do their utmost to insure industry's successful changeover to a new style of work in line with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving planning and the economic mechanism.

K.U. Chernenko visited the Chelyabinsk V.I. Lenin Tractor Plant Production Association, where he familiarized himself with the production of tractors and the workers' working and living conditions. He inspected the site of a new housing development and visited the city's Pioneer palace, shopping center, the "Arts of the Southern Urals" exhibition and the "For Improving the Quality of Metal Production" scientific and technical exhibition. K.U. Chernenko laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument and a wreath at the monument to the Chelyabinsk soldiers killed at the front in the Great Patriotic War.

K.U. Chernenko left Chelyabinsk for Moscow on 29 May. He was seen off at the airport by M.G. Voropayev; Ye.F. Kurakin, chairman of the obispolkom; G.G. Vedernikov, first secretary of the gorkom; and M.I. Polozhentsev, acting chairman of the gorispolkom.

MARCHUK ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL

LDO51221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Champions of Knowledge"]

[Text] To increase the role of the people's universities in accelerating scientific and technical progress--that task was set by the participants in a plenum of the Central Council of these public educational institutions held in Moscow on 28 May.

The plenum elected Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to the post of chairman of the Central Council.

The plenum outlined measures aimed at improving the work of the people's universities in improving the general educational, cultural and professional standard of the working people and in propagandizing and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology, techniques and leading production experience.

POLITICAL CHIEF TALKS TO IZVESTIYA ON BORDER GUARDS DAY

LDO51119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent interview with Maj Gen A. Latyshev, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards Political Directorate, under the rubric "28 May Is Border Guards' Day": "The Fatherland's Patrols"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Tell us about the named border posts--the pride of your guards.

[Answer] About 100 border posts have been given the names of Border Guard heroes, who thus remain forever in the ranks of the fatherland's sentries. Andrey Babushkin, with whose feat the birth of the first named border post is associated, distinguished himself by courage in combat with a cross-border gang back in March 1926. Ivan Strelnikov and Demokrat Elonov, who were posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, accomplished their feat in rebuffing an armed provocation by the Maoists on the Ussuri River in March 1969. Named border posts are links in the unbroken chain of the unity of generations. They carry the baton of courage.

[Question] What is noteworthy about today's Border Guards holiday?

[Answer] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 21 September 1979, Border Guards' Day is marked as a state holiday. This is yet another shining manifestation of the unvarying attentiveness of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally toward the Border Guards. This represents a high assessment of their combat services and their important role in protecting the USSR's state borders. This assessment inspires our servicemen and makes our holiday particularly festive.

Today our Border Guards are serving in the conditions of the sharp deterioration in the international situation caused by U.S. and certain other NATO countries' ruling circles wish to undermine the detente process and revive the "cold war." The hegemonists from Beijing are marching in step with the NATO "hawks."

Imperialism is allotting an increasingly large place to espionage and subversive activity in its hostile actions against the Soviet Union. This makes it incumbent on the Border Guards to be always on the alert. Although today our neighbors for thousands of kilometers are fraternal socialist countries, where the border has become a frontier of peace and friendship, there are still many sectors where the highest vigilance is required.

Border Guards report proudly to the party and people on the guaranteeing of reliable protection of the border throughout its length and on the growth in the ranks of people with excellent grades in combat and political training and in excellent border posts and ships. One in three servicemen in the Border Guards is now rated excellent.

On behalf of the Border Guards Troops command and of all our servicemen, I would like to express cordial gratitude to our voluntary helpers--residents in border villages and cities, who are always prepared to join with us in a single formation. Many of them have been awarded the medal "For Distinction in Protecting the USSR'S State Border." On the eve of the holiday a large group of border dwellers have been granted this award. Among them are Anna Sokolova from the settlement of Zheleznodorozhnyy, Kaliningradskaya Oblast, Sarder Alikperov from Azerbaijan's Araz Kolkhoz, Romini Antideze from the Krasnyy Rybak Fish Kolkhoz in Adzhariya, Allamurad Ovezov, eighth grade teacher from the Turkmen village of Karakhan, and many others.

The Soviet Border Guards are aware of their responsibility to the motherland in the present complex and tense situation. They assure the Communist Party and the Soviet people that they will continue to watch vigilantly over the USSR'S state borders.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF AUCCTU SECRETARY PIMENOV

LD050851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 3

[Obituary of Petr Timofeyevich Pimenov]

[Excerpts] Petr Timofeyevich Pimenov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the AUCCTU, died 27 May 1980, aged 65, after a serious illness.

P.T. Pimenov was born 7 January 1915 in the city of Volgograd in a worker's family. He had been a member of the CPSU since 1943.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.V. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, R.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Maslakov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, A.I. Shibayev, M.P. Georgadze, V.P. Ruben, N.A. Petrovichev, V.V. Zagladin, O.B. Rakhmanin, V.I. Prokhorov, A.P. Biryukov, V.P. Bogatkov, A.V. Viktorov, I.M. Vladychenko, L.A. Zemlyannikova, S.V. Kozlov, K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, A.P. Ushakov, S.A. Shalayev.

SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA ON IMPROVING ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

LDO50925 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 21 May front-pages a 1,000-word editorial on improving atheist education. The editorial focusses on the "struggle" of the Belorussian CP organizations against "religious prejudice." It reviews the work of specific Belorussian "party organizations" and points to certain "failings," notably among those party organizations who do not devote the "necessary attention" to atheist propaganda. The editorial assesses the role of atheist propaganda in education and in the collectives, and states that there is a shortage of people qualified to carry out "atheist education." In particular, not all the "young" are free of religious influences, the editorial asserts. The editorial concludes with the statement that atheist propaganda is an "effective weapon" in the party's ideological arsenal.

TADZHIK SUPREME COURT PLENUM URGES MORE CAREFUL SENTENCING

LDO41605 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 May 80 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report: "In the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The Tazhik SSR Supreme Court plenum, under the chairmanship of S.K. Kurbanov, discussed a report by A.A. Ashurov, member of the Supreme Court, on the Tadzhik SSR courts' implementation of the USSR Supreme Court plenum "On Court Sentencing."

It was noted that the republic's courts correctly take account of the significance of legal sentencing as a very important act in socialist justice. Lawful and well-rounded sentencing helps to fulfill the programmed task established by the Communist Party to ensure strict observance of socialist legality, eradication of violations of law and order, liquidation of crime and elimination of the causes of crime.

Appeals and parole procedures and also study of criminal cases show that on the whole sentences are carried out by courts in strict accordance with the law and in observance of the norms of penal and criminal trial legislation. However at times, as a result of superficial conduct of court hearings, of incorrect evaluation of evidence and other violations of the law, instances still occur of illegal and unfounded sentences being passed, which leads to their being revoked or amended by higher courts.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum directed the republic's courts attention to the need for the most stringent observance of the penal and criminal trial legislation and rulings contained in the USSR Supreme Court plenum resolution "On Court Sentencing." It was pointed out to courts that conclusions relating to the evaluation of a crime must be justified in the sentence. It was suggested to them that in passing sentence the principle of individualized punishment should be strictly observed, taking account of character and degree of public danger in the crime committed, the personality of the guilty person and circumstances attenuating or aggravating his guilt. The sentence must show justification for penalties meted out to the accused.

The plenum proposed that the board of the republic's supreme court for criminal cases adopt effective measures to strengthen court supervision of the correct use by lower courts of penal and criminal trial legislation and fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Court plenum resolution "On Court Sentencing." The plenum also examines appeals on specific cases and organizational questions. Taking part in the work of the plenum were A.A. Shchelochinin, Tadzhik SSR prosecutor, and Sh.D. Maakhmudov, Tadzhik justice minister.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON ALLEGED INSTANCES OF WITCHCRAFT

ID050853 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 14 May carries on page 6 a 1,800-word report from Lipetskaya Oblast by special correspondent O. Cherkhova entitled "No Laughing Matter" and published under the rubric "For Believers and Nonbelievers." The report begins with a letter from a woman in the settlement of Khvorostnyak, Dobrinskiy Rayon, who complains that the villagers have given her mother the "offensive nickname of 'witch'" and that she is being blamed for everything that goes wrong. Cherkhova marvels at the fact that this still happens today and in a by no means remote area. She gives an account of her visit to the scene of the alleged "witchcraft": She is told of bewitched livestock, rumors of the "evil eye" and persecution of the alleged "witch," Goryushina.

The reporter proceeds to describe a meeting with Goryushina herself, a woman once "cheerful, sociable, bright and vigorous" now driven to "desperation" by the recent events. Cherkhova interviews local people. Some are prepared to believe the rumors, others say it is just a "joke": People are nicknamed "hunchback" and "one-eye" so why not "witch"? "But no one has even tried to get at the root of the phenomenon," Cherkhova writes. "I was told at Khvorostnyanskiy Rural Soviet," she goes on, "how well organized local atheist work is." Photographs of weddings and festivals were shown, demonstrating that the "new Soviet rituals" are well established in local life. "It is all worthy of attention," the article continues, "but, by all appearances, banal use has been made here of the general recommendations and methodological instructions. In fact, success depends in all things on the extent to which the specific situation and specific conditions are taken into account." The events in Khvorostnyak "did not fit into the existing plans so some people used the simple device of calling them a joke! But it is no laughing matter for Goryushina."

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING

ID300923 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 May carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by A. Kuchkarov, chief of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee science and educational establishments section, entitled "Show Concern and Attention for School Party Organizations" which discusses the role of school party organizations in improving the ideological education of school pupils and instilling a materialist world outlook and communist conviction. The report includes the following passage:

"The constant improvement of work in educating the pupils in the spirit of socialist and proletarian internationalism, friendship and fraternity of peoples is an object of concern for the school and its party organization. An exceptionally important part in this matter is played by the Russian language and its study.

"The Russian language," Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov has said, 'is an effective means of educating the new man. Its study the same time provides profound ideological and political training. A knowledge of it gives the person a great sensitivity to the events of the time and helps him to comprehend more fully and distinctly all the changes taking place in the major sciences [bolshaya nauka] and history and to understand the course of the most important processes for mankind.'

"Using the wealth of experiences accumulated in our republic, party organizations are called upon to deepen in every way the process of the study of the Russian language by children and to expand the various forms of this work: Circles, large-scale competitions, Russian mornings and evenings, competitions for the best reader, conferences on books read, various language games, literature quizzes and so forth. It is essential to strive to ensure that every school-leaver masters the Russian language to perfection alongside his native language."

ZARYA VOSTOKA ON MALPRACTICES ON CHURCH COUNCIL

LD301247 [Editorial Report] Tibilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 May 1980 carries on page 4 a 2,000-worded article by special correspondent T. Ambarova entitled "Solely for Personal Gain" which describes the alleged misappropriations by members of the Ilori Village Church Council and members of the Ilori community, of believers' money and livestock donated to Ilori Church in the Abkhazskaya SSR over the past years. The article says that for a long time the church has been an "enticement to money-grubbers" striving to take advantage of the donations received by it. According to the article, the church receives rich donations of money and livestock. The article cites specific examples of misappropriations and speculation.

KAZAKHSTAN PAPERS PUBLISH PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY DECISION

LD151037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0205 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Kazakhstan's newspapers today publish the decision of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party. It says that the enormous transformations in Kazakhstan are linked to the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the activity of the CPSU. Under the wise Leninist plan for the country's industrialization, Turksib, the copper-smelting works on the shores of Lake Balkhash, the Karaganda coal mines and other projects were built here. Today, the republic's industrial character is determined by ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, powerful energy capacities and the coal, oil and chemical industries. The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has ruled that the anniversary should be marked as a festival of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and the unbreakable friendship and brotherhood of all peoples.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--The fourth accountability and election conference of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was held in Alma-Ata on 29 May. Kamalidenov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, greeted the conference on behalf of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. A report on the activity of the society in the period 1973-79 was delivered by Kaliyev, presidium chairman of the society. The conference was addressed by Kruglova, presidium chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The conference participants addressed a message to Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The conference elected a new board of the society, the Auditing Commission and delegates to the fourth all-union conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship. At its first organizational session the board elected the Presidium of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Kaliyev was reelected its chairman. [Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 29 May 80 AU]

PREPARATIONS FOR JUBILEE--A routine session of the organizational committee for preparations for and the celebration of the 1,500th anniversary of the foundation of Kiev City was held recently with Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, in the chair. Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman, delivered a report on the progress made in the construction and reconstruction of facilities for social and cultural purposes and the restoration of historical and cultural monuments in preparation for the Kiev jubilee. Glavak, Kievskiy Gorkom secretary, reported on the preparation of information and propaganda materials and publications on the occasion of the jubilee year. Leaders of a number of ministries, departments, scientific institutions and public organizations, in the republic participated in the debate. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 31 May 80 AU]

OUTLINE OF WAYS TO CUT ENERGY WASTE BY 'ONE-THIRD IN 10 YEARS'

LDO51435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 80 p 2

[Article by Dr of Technical Sciences Prof G. Aleksenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Academician L. Melentyev, and Candidate of Economic Sciences D. Volfberg under the rubric "Economic Review": "Saving Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] But If Without Losses...

The coefficient of useful utilization of fuel and energy resources differs in different countries. In the Common Market countries it stands at an average of scarcely more than 30 percent, while in the Soviet Union it is approximately 43 percent. At the same time, however, in 1980 unproductive consumption will account for approximately 900 million of the 1.6 billion tons of ideal fuel which we allocate for industrial operation requirements.

Much has been done in recent years to increase the efficiency of fuel and energy utilization. But continued active use must be made of ways and means for their rational consumption.

More than one-third of fuel and energy waste can be eliminated over the next 10 years, and the necessary cost of this will quickly be recouped. It is a question of improving the standard of operation of the energy system, improving existing technological processes and equipment and introducing on a wide scale processes and equipment which are more efficient from an energy viewpoint, improving the quality of converted forms of energy and fuel and making fuller use of secondary energy resources. Significant energy savings could be achieved by reducing the materials-intensiveness of products and making wider use of secondary raw materials. A particularly important role must be played by scientific, planning and design organizations and sectors of the fuel and energy complex and machine building.

In the next few years it is necessary above all to carry out a series of organizational measures. In our view the existing system of monitoring fuel and energy expenditure mainly by departmental organs has outlived its usefulness. There is too much duplication in their work. Thus monitoring electricity and fuel expenditure at all levels of the national economy is the responsibility simultaneously of the relevant inspectorate of the USSR Gossnab and of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification State Inspectorate for Power Engineering Control. Gaseous fuel expenditure is monitored by the same Gossnab inspectorate and by the Ministry of the Gas Industry Gosgaznadzor [presumably "State Gas Inspectorate"] and expenditure of solid and liquid fuel in construction and transport and of all forms of fuel and energy in housing and municipal services and agriculture is virtually not monitored at all.

It would appear that the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences and sectorial ministries should elaborate proposals on radically improving control and supervision. Monitoring organs must be given the appropriate powers and rights. In housing and municipal services and agriculture a great deal could be done by local soviets. It is also necessary to increase the responsibility of enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials for the senseless or extravagant utilization of fuel and energy.

It is of equally great significance to improve fuel and energy accounting at all stages--from extraction to ultimate consumption. Scientific and technical commissions of the State Committee for Science and Technology have investigated a number of major enterprises and revealed considerable shortcomings in their approach. Because of poor accounting, complications arise with the development and introduction of scientifically substantiated expenditure norms, the assessment of enterprises' energy efficiency and the mobilization of collectives in the struggle to reduce nonproductive losses. Investigation revealed that heating points in housing and municipal services are not adequately provided with monitoring instruments, there is no accounting of heat release in approximately 60 percent of heating plants in the USSR's housing and municipal services. Some 20-25 percent of enterprises in a number of energy-intensive sectors do not have instruments for recording thermal energy expenditure on a plantwide level.

Monitoring of liquid and solid fuel expenditure is not satisfactorily organized in small heating plants, small industrial furnaces, and in particular in agriculture and in housing and municipal services. At hundreds of industrial enterprises instruments for the plantwide accounting of gas expenditure do not exist or do not work. Industry's demand for these instruments is by no means fully satisfied. Accounting of electricity expenditure in agriculture is poorly organized.

For these reasons every year tens of millions of tons of fuel are lost. The losses far outweigh the expenditure necessary to meet the national economy's needs for all types of such instruments. The USSR Gosplan in conjunction with the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems must provide for considerable developments in the production of control and measuring instruments and apparatus.

There Are Considerable Reserves

Although the technical potential for increasing the efficiency of steam power cycles at power stations is almost exhausted, ways still exist of saving fuel and energy by improving the operation of and by modernizing equipment. The modernization of power units with capacities of 200 and 300 megawatts would help to increase their efficiency coefficient by 1-2 percent and to save many hundreds of thousands of tons of fuel annually. However, Ministry of Power Machine Building Enterprises do not produce enough of the appropriate assemblies and components. Even more fuel could be saved by replacing inefficient turbounits. This applies primarily to condensation turbines operating on steam pressure of up to 90 atmospheres which have come to the end of their life. Their unit expenditure of fuel is 1.5-2 times the average indicator for the country's thermal power stations. The replacement of this equipment with up-to-date assemblies will save a million tons of fuel a year.

Another reserve is the development of centralized heat supply from heat and electric power stations and large heating plants, while at the same time reducing the number of small, obsolete and inefficient heating plants and individual household heating installations. In 1980 small heating plants and installations will account for an overexpenditure of approximately 40-50 million tons of standard fuel.

Another major task is being resolved only slowly--that of reducing electricity losses during transmission and distribution. These losses now total more than 9 percent of total electricity generated in the country. [paragraph continues]

If power systems are equipped with transformers and a certain disproportion between the construction of new generating capacities and power transmission lines is eliminated, losses during electricity transportation could be reduced by 1.5-2 percent, which would mean a saving of about 20-25 billion kilowatt-hours.

At the same time much work remains to be done to increase the efficiency of the electric power industry on the basis of new solutions. First and foremost, wider use must be made of nuclear power in the national economy. As well as continued construction of nuclear power stations, it is necessary to embark on the construction of highly reliable nuclear heat and electric power stations and heating plants. Their commissioning will release significant quantities of organic fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas. One nuclear heating plant is capable of providing full supplies of heat for a city of 400,000 people, releasing approximately 800,000 tons of organic fuel a year. The construction of the first two such heating plants has already begun.

It is also important to develop hydroelectric power. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification should study potential for bringing the hydroelectric power resources of medium and small rivers into the energy balance.

Reserves for saving fuel and energy also exist at the stage of ultimate consumption. Unjustified losses of electricity and heat in 1978 totaled 1.4 billion kilowatt-hours and 7.8 million gigacalories in eight industrial sectors alone, which is equivalent to nearly 2 million tons of standard fuel. The main reasons are the operation of technical equipment below full capacity, unsatisfactory operation of compressors and compressed air networks, inadequate thermal insulation of electric furnaces and poor monitoring of the state of electric motors and lighting appliances. According to the State Gas Inspectorate, at one-half of the 2,500 industrial enterprises investigated, boilers were operated without being properly tuned or with considerable deviations from the running charts. Overexpenditure of natural gas occurs because many boilers and furnaces are not automated.

Priority--The Latest Machinery

Great potential for savings is associated with the creation of new types of equipment and technological processes. Priority significance is attached to the introduction of power industry installations and processes which ensure fuller utilization of secondary energy resources and raw materials.

Let us note just a few of the avenues of investigation being followed by Soviet scientists and specialists. In metallurgy there is the combined heating and use of bigger charge layers in agglomerate production [kombinirovanny nagrev i uvelicheniye sloya shikhty v aglomeratsionnom proizvodstve], the replacement of open-hearth furnaces with converters and electric furnaces, the wise use of continuous steel teeming and the utilization of autogenous processes for smelting sulfide ores in copper-nickel and copper-zinc production and of large capacity electrolyzers with calcined anodes in obtaining aluminum. Thus transition to the autogenous smelting of copper and nickel reduces energy expenditure by 25-30 percent, the use of power engineering systems for ammonia production reduces it more than threefold, and the use of the gas-phase [gazofaznyy] method in the production of methanol and ethylene reduces it threefold or fourfold. A great saving could be produced by increasing the efficiency of internal combustion engines and the proportion of diesel engines in motor transport.

There is a significant overexpenditure of fuel and energy resulting from inattention to quality, particularly as regards deterioration in the characteristics of coal (increased ash and moisture content). A reduction in grid voltage compared with the nominal value causes wastage of electricity by consumers.

Special significance is attached to saving liquid fuel.

Saving oil is connected to a significant extent with the transfer of power stations and heating plants to natural gas. It has been calculated that, without substantial modernization of the gas supply network, existing power stations and heating plants could burn natural gas instead of tens of millions of tons of fuel oil annually. A large quantity of liquid fuel could be replaced by electric power from nuclear and coal power stations. In industry it is a question first and foremost of making wide use of electric furnaces instead of flame heating furnaces, in transport of replacing diesel with electric locomotives, and in housing and municipal services and agriculture of introducing heat pumps.

In the implementation of an energy-saving policy a major role belongs to expert appraisal organs. New technological and design solutions associated with the economic expenditure of fuel and energy resources must be used at all projects being constructed or modernized. Expert appraisal organs must place tough barriers in the way of projects which do not ensure the production of output according to progressive norms of fuel and energy expenditure and must provide for the introduction of efficient ways and means of monitoring their utilization. The startup of equipment without the simultaneous commissioning of installations envisaged in the plans for the utilization of secondary energy resources must be banned. The construction, modernization and commissioning of building must be prohibited unless the plans take account of the requirement for rational and economical utilization of heat and provide for reliable insulation of heat transmission lines and the automatic regulation and accounting of heat expenditure.

Much depends on the setting of standards too. The USSR State Committee for Standards in conjunction with sectorial ministries must speed up the revision of norm-setting documents. The series production of equipment and machines with unit fuel and energy expenditure above the norms achieved in this country and abroad must be reduced as time goes on.

In saving energy, particularly high quality energy sources, an important role belongs to improving the system of price fixing for fuel, electricity and thermal power. This is up to the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Prices.

On the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a long-term energy program for the country and a law on the USSR fuel and energy complex are being drawn up. These documents will embody the best achievements of Soviet and foreign science and technology and will be aimed primarily at ensuring the reliable, full and efficient satisfaction of the country's requirements for many decades to come on the basis of its own fuel and energy resources, insuring their careful expenditure.

IMPORTANCE OF LABOR, PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE STRESSED

LDO51237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Valuing Working Time"]

[Excerpt] The leading collectives have amassed useful experience in raising labor and production discipline, reducing cadre turnover and the rational utilization of labor resources. In stable collectives with settled traditions each member of the collective is in the public eye and that of his mentors, and individual work is conducted with novices to help them reach the level of pacemakers more quickly and to foster a conscientious attitude toward their own duty as a worker.

However, this work is not being conducted purposefully in all collectives, worktime is sometimes lost uselessly through poor production preparation and late delivery of materials and subassemblies. In certain enterprises the practice has become ingrained whereby at the beginning of the month the work proceeds at a fair to middling pace, but at the end of the month rush work and blitz tactics are employed. This not only brings economic harm but also dampens people's enthusiasm and upsets their labor rhythm. Shirkers, drifters and spoilers who bring disorganization into the production process do not always receive the necessary rebuff. How, other than by a lowering of exactingness, can it be explained that, for every 100 workers at the Kommunar'sk coal-tar chemical plant in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, more than 40 instances of shirking were tolerated over the past year?

Losses of worktime in construction are great; on many construction sites the level of planning and production organization is low, engineering preparation is weak and better working and living conditions are to be desired. It is no accident that cadre turnover here is about 25 percent, and in some organizations, such as the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, it is even higher. There is a slow reduction in the nonproductive loss of worktime in transportation, and of course an irregularity in one link in this sphere brings with it a chain of disruptions throughout the transport system and leads to the failure to meet contracted deliveries.

The party calls for the enhancement of the role of the labor collectives in strengthening discipline and in the strict observance of factory regulations, and for the intensification of their influence on every worker. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy" proposes applying measures of social, material and disciplinary influence more broadly against violators of labor discipline; improving the work of comrades' courts and councils for the prevention of infringements of the law, and actively enlisting cadre workers and labor veterans in their activity. Indeed, idlers and shirkers must not be allowed to enjoy the same benefits, advantages and privileges as honest, conscientious workers. Instances of a conciliatory, liberal attitude toward the violators of discipline must also be decisively eradicated and, toward this end, all measures of influence provided by labor legislation must be applied.

A high responsibility rests on the economic leaders, who are obliged to concern themselves with the strengthening of discipline in the same way as they worry about fulfilling the plan targets. Discipline and the plan are closely interrelated, and wherever labor discipline is violated, this often necessarily indicates also a disruption in plan discipline and delivery discipline. Those labor collectives in which--when summing up the results of the socialist competition--labor discipline indicators are considered along with the basic work indicators are acting correctly.

PAPER EXAMINES REASONS FOR FAILURE TO MEET POWER REQUIREMENTS

LD050907 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Horizons of the Power Industry"]

[Excerpts] The increasing preferential development of the power industry is a most important condition of rapid local productivity growth and a faster rate of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy.

At the same time there are many difficulties in the development of the power industry. Rapidly growing electricity requirements are being satisfied only with difficulty. In a number of instances, our readers report, it is necessary to resort to the measure of restricting consumers and even temporarily disconnecting them from the power grid. All this causes appreciable damage to the national economy.

The primary tasks facing working people in the fuel and energy sectors at the present stage and in the immediate future are formulated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the party Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. Reducing the proportion of oil used as a power station fuel by making wide use of natural gas and coal from the eastern regions and being more energetic about implementing the program to build nuclear power stations and using peaceful atomic energy for district heating purposes are two of these tasks. Special attention, the plenum said, should be paid to the start up of the Eki-bastuzskiy, Kansko-Achinskii and Kuznetskiy complexes and to the construction of long-distance high-tension power transmission lines to take electricity to the country's industrial centers. Economic and party leaders and enterprise collectives in the power industry and allied sectors must above all direct their efforts toward solving these extremely important problems.

The lag in commissioning new power industry capacities is causing serious concern. For a long time now their annual rate of increase has remained at the same level. In the present 5-year plan almost 10 million kilowatts of the planned capacities have not been commissioned. This has, of course, caused strain in the energy balance.

The bulk of the blame for this lies with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, which has skilled construction worker cadres and great experience of constructing power industry facilities. The sector's headquarters has been unable to concentrate manpower, material and technical resources promptly on constructing major heat and power stations in the eastern regions, near cheap fuel sources. Losses of worktime and unproductive machinery and motor transports idle time are great in power industry workers' construction subunits.

This year power industry construction workers must commission capacities to generate 17.6 million kilowatts and construct about 156 km of power transmission lines and a great quantity of new transformer substations. In order to cope successfully with this program, which considerably exceeds previous years' targets, it is necessary to concentrate on the projects scheduled for completion, especially the nuclear power stations.

The situation on the projects scheduled for completion largely depends on the timely delivery of equipment. Unfortunately, by no means all suppliers are notable for their punctuality. For instance, the Izhorskiy Zavod Association has been late dispatching equipment to such important construction projects as the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Rovenskaya, Kolskaya, Smolenskaya and Chernobylskaya nuclear power stations. [paragraph continues]

Suppliers who are behind schedule with deliveries include Kharkov's Kirov Turbine Plant, Leningrad's Metallicheskiy Plant, Taganrog's Krasnyy Kotelshchik and Belgorod's Energomash. These enterprises' collectives must strictly monitor power industry workers' orders and expedite their fulfillment.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS

LD051451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 2

[TASS report: "To Improve Chemical Production; At the Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] A joint session of the industry commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin on 30 May. The session discussed the problem of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry's fulfillment of the state plan targets and recommendations from standing committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers for the development of the production of the most important types of chemical products.

In their reports and speeches, the deputies pointed out that chemical production has been developing at increasing preferential rates in the last 20 years. In this period the volume of production in the chemical and petrochemical industry has risen by 680 percent. In the two preceding 5-year plans alone, the output of mineral fertilizers almost tripled and our country moved to first place in the world rankings for the total output of mineral fertilizers. In this period production of synthetic resins and plastics has increased by 250 percent and the output of chemical fibers and yarns by almost 130 percent. Volumes of production of other extremely important products have also increased considerably.

At the same time it was pointed out that, although achieving certain successes, in running the sector the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry has failed to ensure the full practical implementation of the course, proclaimed the 25th CPSU Congress, toward doing everything possible to increase the efficiency of social production, toward accelerating technical progress and toward improving the satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for industrial products and has also failed to take all the necessary steps to implement the broad program for developing the chemical industry.

A decision was adopted containing recommendations designed to eliminate the shortcomings brought to light and to ensure maximum utilization of existing reserves.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the work of the session.

PRAVDA LAUDS MANIFESTATIONS OF 'INITIATIVE FROM BELOW'

LD050915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Initiative"]

[Excerpts] In recent years the Pervouralsk new pipe plant has considerably increased its output, with the same production area and without enlisting additional forces. The increased efficiency is the result of the businesslike enterprise of leaders, specialists and workers. On their own initiative and with scientists' help they planned and implemented the modernization of three rolling mills. [paragraph continues]

The increase in very necessary capacities cost the state only a little more than one-fourth as much as the construction of a new shop. Many similar examples could be cited. Initiative from below is a tremendous, irreplaceable reserve in accelerating economic development. The fullest possible use must be made of this reserve. Economic enterprise often comes into conflict with obsolete management methods. Sometimes it is not easy to overcome mental inertia and the fear of extra bother. At other times psychological conflicts also arise. If this is unavoidable, the unfailing victory of the progressive approach to work must simply be ensured. Unfortunately, this does not always happen.

Back in the Ninth 5-Year Plan a group of chemical and petroleum machine-building associations began to use the normative net output indicator. The attention labor collectives paid to saving materials and observing contract discipline intensified under the influence of the innovation. But the period of the experiment expired. The ministry assessed its results positively and...returned the initiators to the old gross output system. Why be the first to blaze the trail, it argued, let's wait for the rest. Ministry and state committee collegiums and party committees must suppress attempts to resist economic innovation and must induce central apparatus personnel to be bolder in adopting advanced forms and methods of leadership.

Showing businesslike initiative certainly does not necessarily mean starting a local or sectorial initiative of your own. It is often more advisable to master existing experience, creatively applying it under the specific conditions. For instance, the general introduction of the Shchekino Method would make it possible to overcome the manpower shortage. However, less than one-third of production collectives have taken up this proven form of labor organization. Sometimes ministries and sector trade unions, while formally approving and propagandizing leading initiatives, fail to carry out persistent and consistent work to implement them. The use of efficient economic management methods ought to be a compulsory, planned matter for which there is strict accountability. Sometimes local enterprise does not fit into the existing normative and methodological framework. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and other union departments and their institutes are called upon to carefully analyze everything newly produced by economic practice and to give it the "green light."

It is particularly important to systematically implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery. This sums up the best practical experience and economic institutes' scientifically substantiated recommendations. The main criterion for all levels of management is the national economic end result. It is in that direction that the creative quest and initiative of enterprise and association collectives should now be channeled. Most of the general methodological documents have been approved. Ministry specialists are making them firm for specific features of sectors. All departments and republic and local organs must step up their efforts.

It is well known that the most viable production initiatives emerge where the most serious attention is paid to cadres' political, vocational and economic education. The party organizations of the capital, Azerbaijan, Bashkiria and Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Sverdlovskaya and a number of other oblasts carry out this work in a purposeful manner. Their experience has been assessed highly by the CPSU Central Committee. It is communists' direct duty to spot and support useful initiatives promptly and to pay tribute to people who show concern for the state advantage. At the same time economic passivity and reliance on the amendment of plans must receive a principled party assessment. The socialist system is based on the living creativity of the masses, along with centralized administration. The mightier the wellsprings of production initiative and economic enterprise, the more successfully will the country's economy develop and the Soviet people's prosperity grow.

ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD051415 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 May 80 p 1

[ETA "Information Report on the Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 18th Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum took place on 27 May.

Taking part in its work were raykom and gorkom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen who are not members or candidate members of the Estonian CP Central Committee, Komsomol raykom and gorkom first secretaries, chiefs of rayispolkom agriculture directorates, chiefs of rayon associations of the Estonian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [goskomselkhoztekhnika], rayon main state inspectors for the purchase and quality of agricultural products, chairmen of rayon people's control committees, chairmen of rayon committees of the agricultural workers' trade union, a group of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhos directors and farm party organization secretaries, executives of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and representatives of the press, television and radio. The plenum was opened by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A report "On the Tasks of Party, Soviet, Trade Union, Komsomol and Economic Organs in Increasing the Production and Ensuring the Fulfillment of Plans for the Procurement of Fodder in 1980 and in the 11th 5-Year Plan" was delivered by A. B. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

Speaking in the debates were V. Vilimas, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and first secretary of Valgaskiy Raykom; Yu. Rakhula, member of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission and chairman of the Vilyadinskiy Rayon Agricultural Association; V. Kottisse, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and chairman of Saadyarve Kolkhoz, Yygevaskiy Rayon; Kh. Myannik, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and Estonian SSR minister of agriculture; L. Vinkel, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and secretary of the party Committee of Arabete Kolkhoz, Paydeskiy Rayon; E. Yaama, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and first secretary of Kharyuskiy Raykom; V. Prints, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and chairman of Edazi Kolkhoz, Pyarnuskiy Rayon; Kh. Veldi, chairman of the Estonian SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika; K. Nyu, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and chief animal specialist at Orissaare Kolkhoz, Kingiseppskiy Rayon; Kh. Eller, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and first secretary of Khiyumaaskiy Raykom; Kh. Kiik, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and director of Tamsalu Sovkhos, Rakvereskiy Rayon; Kh. Myagedi, member of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission and chairman of Khaapsaluskiy Rayispolkom; A. Essenson, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and Estonian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; and Kh. Ilves, chairman of the republican Committee of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by K. Vayno. An appropriate resolution was adopted.

SOYUZ-T-2 LAUNCHED; WILL HOLD JOINT OPERATIONS WITH SALYUT-6

LD051740 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--In accordance with the program of space research the Soviet Union launched the Soyuz-T-2 spacecraft at 1719 Moscow time today. The spacecraft is manned by a crew consisting of the mission commander Lt. Colonel Yuriy Malyshev and flight engineer, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Aksenov.

The Soyuz-T-2 space craft which is an improved transport model of the Soyuz series has for the first time been launched with a crew on board.

Earlier the ship Soyuz-T underwent successfully tests in space flight in an unmanned automatic version.

The programme of the flight of the spaceship Soyuz-T-2 envisages further tests and perfection of onboard systems of the ship in a manned regime, the holding of dynamic operations jointly with the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36 with the use of the new control system of the spaceship Soyuz-T-2.

The onboard systems of the Soyuz-T-2 spacecraft are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Malyshev and Aksenov feel well. They have started the implementation of the flight program.

Technical Features of Craft

LD060828 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet Union has launched a space craft Soyuz-T-2 with two men on board. The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Aksenov and Yuriy Malyshev are testing a modified ship of a new series. Its special features have been described by a prominent Soviet expert in space technology, Konstantin Feoktistov, who some time ago also made a space flight.

Many elements in the ship's design, Professor Feoktistov notes, have been substantially updated. The reserve of strength has been increased. There have been changes in the arrangement of the re-entry vehicle and other compartments. Entirely new onboard instruments have been installed. The Soyuz-T-2, Konstantin Feoktistov goes on, is equipped with an onboard computer. The electronic brain can not only rapidly analyze a large amount of information but also send necessary commands to the control system. This will make the crew's work much easier.

There is one more important characteristic, a unified engine system. Previously, various engines of a space craft--cruise, orbit correction, orientation and docking--had incompatible fuel supply systems. For example, a faulty maneuver could exhaust the supply of fuel in the orientation system and force the crew to return to earth ahead of time, although the main engine still had a fair reserve of fuel. On Soyuz-T-2 all engines are fed from a single system. This is a major advantage. There are other innovations which reflect the latest achievements of many sciences, Konstantin Feoktistov concluded. The current mission of Aksenov and Malyshev aboard Soyuz-T-2 is another step forward in the development of Soviet space technology.

New Control System Test

LD060556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] We have received news from the Flight Control Center. The crew of Soyuz-T-2 has already begun work. Even before breakfast Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov were monitoring the systems of the craft.

They have a busy day ahead of them. The space vehicle is to be tested during two maneuvers and the ship, as the specialists say, is to be twisted towards the sun in order to test the workings of the solar batteries, which Soyuz-T-2 is equipped with, distinguishing it from its predecessors.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin will also have a busy day. They will be preparing for the dynamic operations which the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 orbital complex is to carry out with the Soyuz-T-2 craft. During these operations a new control system which has been installed on the ship is to be tested. Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov are feeling well.

Backgrounds of Crew

LD051722 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--Yuriy Malyshev, mission commander of the spacecraft Soyuz-T-2 launched in the Soviet Union today, is 38 years old. He was born in the city of Nikolayevsk near Volgograd (the lower Volga). He graduated from the Higher Airforce School in 1963 and served in the airforce.

Yuriy Malyshev joined the detachment of cosmonauts in 1967. He underwent a complete course of training for space flights. He graduated by correspondence from the Gagarin Airforce Academy in 1977.

Flight engineer of the spacecraft Soyuz-T-2 Vladimir Aksenov was born in the village of Gblitsa near Ryazan, central Russia, in 1935. On leaving a specialized secondary school in 1953, he became cadet of the airforce school and then of the airforce college.

Vladimir Aksenov has been working at a design bureau since 1957. He graduated by correspondence from the polytechnical institute in 1963. He took part in the development and testing of new systems of spacecraft.

Vladimir Aksenov joined the detachment of cosmonauts in 1973. He made his first space flight in 1976 as flight engineer of the Soyuz-22 spacecraft.

SHATALOV ON FUTURE OF SPACE TRAVEL

LD051224 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--Csaba Kis, MTI's correspondent in Moscow reports:

Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov, leader of the cosmonaut training programme, gave an interview to Hungarian journalists on the future of space flights. As he said, Soviet scientists and specialists have for long been dealing with questions of further development and have designated a number of directions and tasks for the coming years.

The first such task is increasing the capacity of the spaceship. The spaceship can at present seat only two cosmonauts thus on the space station--which is large enough for a crew of many more cosmonauts--only the constant two-member crew and at the most two visitors, can work. A very great stress and burden falls in this way on the members of the constant crew and besides this there is no possibility for researchers of special qualifications to work in the space station for a long time. At present both cosmonauts have to be familiar with the operation and guidance of the spaceship--because of light security reasons--in roughly the same way.

If for example spaceships with three cosmonauts will be launched, the third cosmonaut can be such a specialist who will have to deal with these factors only in a minimal degree, and who can thus devote the majority of his time to specialized research.

Another important task is to find the way how a larger amount of scientific data and equipment can be returned to earth from the space station. At present the amount is restricted since generally only the crew's spaceship brings back such materials.

Soviet specialists have also investigated the possibility of producing spacecrafts which can be used more than once. In the given stage, however, they consider that the employment of these spacecrafts is not justified for Soviet research because the present tasks can be solved with the well-tested methods in an economic way.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITION--Leningrad, May 24, TASS--The research conducted at the high latitude Sever-32 expedition ranged from studies of bottom sediments in the Arctic Ocean to the upper layers of the atmosphere. The expedition completed its work in the polar basin. Research has been conducted in 156 spots of the ocean and marginal seas, including the geographical pole, to investigate water regime, state of ice floes and atmospheric circulation. These data will be used for making mathematical models of natural resources which help enhance the precision and reliability of weather forecasts over the vast expanses of the earth's Northern Hemisphere. The participants in the Sever-32 expedition supplied hundreds of tons of cargo--fuel, foodstuffs and equipment--to the drifting stations North Pole-22 and North-Pole-24. The team of polar explorers has been relieved. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 24 May 80 LD]

ARCTIC NAVIGATION SEASON--The Primorskoye Maritime Steamship Line will begin this year's arctic navigation season on 18 June with the sailing of the tanker Khrustal'nyy to Mys Shmidta. By the end of this month the steamship line must dispatch six tankers. The first tanker is due to arrive at its destination sometime on 3 July. Other tankers will arrive in Pevek on 7 July and in Kolyma on 14 July. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 5 Jun 80 SK]

CHEMICAL TROOPS CHIEF ON SPECIAL FEATURES OF BRANCH'S MISSION

LDO41533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Tech Trps V. Pikalov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Chemical Troops, under the rubric "Scientific and Technical Progress and Modern Weapons": "Special Purpose"--first three paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Excerpts] Today we continue our publication of the answers to the questions the editorial board asked prominent military leaders representing the various branches of the armed forces and categories of troops.

1--What is the combat potential of modern armaments and military hardware and what distinguishes their present stage of development?

2--What kind of features does this introduce into the correlation between man and equipment and the nature of the soldier's labor?

Specialists in the Chemical Troops passed a serious test of professional maturity as recently as last year. The press has reported the clearing of a store of shells containing poisonous substances left by the fascists in Baranovichi. About a thousand shells packed with death in the form of mustard gas, tabun and arsenic compounds were extracted and rendered harmless by the sappers and Chemical Troops. The chemical shells, intended for combat use during the war years, were a serious danger in peacetime also. After all, even if they had not exploded, the gradual disintegration of the shell casings might have resulted in the contamination of underground water, threatening the lives of thousands of people.

The servicemen coped brilliantly with the set task. But the events of those days were yet another graphic reminder to military chemical workers of the need to be constantly on the alert. Despite the 1925 Geneva protocol, the imperialists have developed and are continuing to develop new types of chemical weapons and have prepared and are preparing them for use against us. This is shown by the story of the dump left by the Hitlerites in Baranovichi. It is also attested by foreign press items. Thus, for instance, NATO holds ground forces exercises in which, on the start of combat operations, a decision is made on the surprise use and high toxicity of modern poisons. A Bundeswehr motorized infantry division has more than 120 delivery vehicles [sredstva dostavki] for chemical munitions, while a U.S. division has more than 150 delivery vehicles [nositeli] for chemical weapons.

Britain has created a government center to develop chemical and bacteriological weapons and a special testing ground for "rehearsing methods of chemical warfare." In addition to British troops, subunits from the NATO bloc countries' other armies will undergo training there.

That is why, under present conditions, the communist party and the Soviet Government are doing everything possible to increase the armed forces' readiness to greet an enemy attack--nuclear, chemical or bacteriological--fully armed at any moment. One of the most important components in this readiness is the high level of technical equipment of our branch of the special troops.

Chemical Troops' tasks changed fundamentally with the appearance of nuclear weapons, use of which can result in the creation of huge zones of radioactive contamination. Another thing that has to be taken into account at the present stage is the intensive work in a number of countries of the NATO aggressive bloc, especially the United States, to further improve chemical weapons and seek new toxins, particularly toxins with nerve-paralyzing effects. We must ensure that personnel are reliably protected and create the conditions for the successful fulfillment of combat tasks.

At the present time Chemical Troops have units and subunits for various purposes, equipped with modern combat and specialized hardware. They are entrusted with carrying out radiation and chemical reconnaissance, determining the limits of contaminated zones, decontaminating the troops, and using incendiary weapons to hit the enemy and also smoke to mask troops' operations and facilities in the rear.

Our troops have special vehicles and armored personnel carriers screened against radioactive radiation, and automatic and semiautomatic reconnaissance instruments that make it possible to determine in a matter of seconds whether the air or ground is contaminated. Chemical Troops specialists learn to operate not only on the ground but also in the air. The use of aircraft and helicopters makes it possible to survey huge areas in a short time.

Under the conditions of surprise massive enemy use of mass-destruction weapons, great importance would be attached to forecasting the possible consequences and to collecting and processing data on the actual radiation and chemical situations. This task is fully implemented by the Chemical Troops' computing and analysis stations, equipped with modern computer facilities.

The highly productive equipment and effective CW and radioactive decontamination agents ensure that special treatment of any kind of contamination can be carried out. Our equipment is to some extent multipurpose and can also be used successfully to put out large fires.

The flamethrower and smoke subunits, which received their baptism of fire during the last war, have undergone qualitative changes. Modern flamethrowers have a greater effective range and better maneuverability than the high-explosive and portable flamethrowers of Great Patriotic War times. The subunits designed to use smoke have highly productive smoke machines and instruments capable of creating in a short time impenetrable smokescreens precluding the possibility of visual detection of the screened facility by the enemy from ground or air.

Thus fundamental changes have taken place in the chemical troops in postwar years. What distinguishes this stage of their development is the emergence of a number of new tasks, the creation of special subunits to resolve them, the equipment of these subunits with new types of special hardware and instruments and the development and improvement of operational tactics.

These changes have introduced certain features into the correlation between man and equipment and into the nature of soldiers' labor. In what do these find expression?

Above all, in the fact that nowadays Chemical Troops personnel are mostly dealing with pretty complex equipment and apparatus and various substances and reagents in the course of fulfilling their functional duties. And what is needed is not just firm practical skills and abilities, but also good theoretical knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry and other disciplines. Indeed, without such knowledge is it possible, in a complex situation and an extremely short time, to determine successfully the coordinates and parameters of nuclear explosions, to detect and identify toxins, to analyze samples for CW and radioactive contamination and to carry out calculations to obtain the objective data necessary to correctly assess the radiation and chemical situations? Of course not.

Our troops fulfill the most complex, labor-intensive and crucial tasks of chemical support, and this often involves the threat of contamination by radioactive substances and toxins and great psychological and physical stress. Under these conditions the successful fulfillment of tasks will to a considerable extent depend on personnel's psychological stability and stamina. [paragraph continues]

That is why, in the training of Chemical Troops, commanders and political organizers pay great attention to ensuring servicemen's high ideological tempering and high level of psychological and physical preparedness.

As a rule, the personnel of most Chemical Troops units and subunits must operate for a long time wearing personal protective equipment. So an important component part of field training is the development of the skills to carry out various tasks wearing special equipment.

Chemical Troops units and subunits usually work in companies, platoons and sometimes in sections (crews). So one of the demands made of the field training of such subunits is that it should develop in them the skills for effective independent action.

Combat training experience shows that the Chemical Troops must also operate under nighttime conditions. That situation necessitates developing in personnel the firm skills to carry out the whole range of work to prepare and use their special equipment and instruments under nighttime conditions.

All these qualities needed by servicemen in our branch of the special troops are acquired in the course of intensive daily martial labor and under conditions of efficiently organized competition.

TIMORIN EXAMINES 'EDUCATION ROLE' OF ARMED FORCES

LD031611 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 May 1980 publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 2,800-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Col A. Timorin under the rubric "The Educational Role of the Soviet Armed Forces," headlined "Military Service and the Development of the Individual." He states that the role of the army in a socialist society is not only to "spiritually and physically train the servicemen for the armed defense of socialism's gains" but also to "educate the citizen, the conscious, active builder of socialism and communism." The article proceeds to outline the aspects of Soviet society in which military service provides education, including "socialist economic relations," "sociopolitical relations" and "socialist ideological relations." Timorin discusses the army's role in developing a "scientific world outlook" and a "communist attitude to work" and in cultivating "cultural and educational features in the individual." He concludes by contrasting the educational role of the socialist country's army with the practice of the "ideological indoctrination of personnel" in the armies of "imperialist" states.